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May 27, 1939

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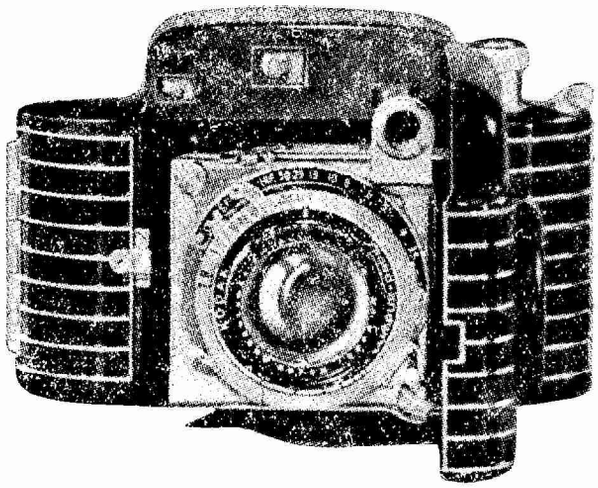

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

To the Editor:

Recently, I received a letter from my friend in Yishan, Kwangsi province. He told me about the living of the National Chekiang University. I will give here a brief report to the readers of The Review.

The students have very poor eating. They live in the uncomfortable cottages. Though they live in distress, yet their spirits are vivid and happy.

To avoid the Japanese air raid, they attend class at 7 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. They have only forty minutes a lesson. Physical education is a strict and important branch in there.

The Japanese airplane gave one hundred and nineteen eggs (bombs) to that university last time, a vast destruction remained. Now, there, they have a rain season, by means of which they can get a more normal life.

Y. P. LIU

Shanghai, May 21, 1939.

PAGING SENATOR CLARK

To the Editor:

I have just read the article in The China Weekly Review of May 20, 1939, entitled "Some Elements and Principles Involved in the Relations of United States and the Far East" and note the amazing views of Senator Bennett Champ Clark, a would-be candidate for President. Someone should enlighten the gentleman from Bowling Green as to the facts of foreign trade, or at least he should be exposed to those facts.

In the list of exports from Missouri, you have over-looked one item, namely, the export of Missouri politicians to Shanghai. If our local American Chamber of Commerce cannot be induced to enlighten the good Senator on export trade, particularly export items from Missouri, perhaps the galaxy of Missouri political talent in Shanghai can be persuaded to take sufficient time off from local politics to educate their Senator.

If the local American Chamber of Commerce and the Senator are not subscribers to your Review, please send each of them a marked copy of the above issue at my expense.

IMPERTINENT

Shanghai, May 23, 1939.

SILK MONOPOLY

To the Editor:

In recent years, the Chinese Government took measures to improve the silk industry throughout the country, and before the outbreak of hostilities the industry was well on the way to recovering its former prosperity. But the war has dealt it new blows. The peasant farmers in such war-torn provinces as Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang have been left in such a poor and destitute condition that they are forced to abandon the raising of silkworms.

Here in Changchow, in pre-war times, sericulture was looked upon as the greatest event of the year, not only by the farmers but also by the government authorities. With the arrival of the cocoon season, the silkmen, cocoon merchants and bankers made plans to purchase cocoons at market prices.

Today, Changchow has been under Japanese control for 17 months (this city fell on November 27, 1937). Economic activity in the city and in the surrounding districts is dominated by the Japanese. This domination is now being extended to silk, for which purpose the Central China Silk Company was established in Shanghai, with a branch office at Wusih.

From a friend of mine who owns a cocoon-purchasing station, and who comes into contact with certain members of this company, I learn that the Wusih branch of the company has appointed a committee of five Chinese who are to be responsible for execution of the company's policy in the Wusih district. They will control the distribution of egg-sheets and the collection of cocoons in Changchow, Wusih and neighboring districts.

The Wusih branch of the company has worked out a detailed program for monopolizing cocoons in Wusih and Changchow and these five puppets (whose names I can give) have been entrusted with the task of putting it into effect. Under the plan, only 20 cocoon-purchasing stations will be allowed to operate and severe punishment will be visited on anyone who opens stations not under the control of the company.

The present market price for a picul of cocoons is more than $120, but the puppet company, enjoying a purchasing monopoly, will pay the farmer only $70 per picul of fresh coccons. The puppets, in turn, will sell to the Japanese at $80 per picul.

Rumors are current here that the Kiangnan Anti-Japanese Volunteers, who are active in this district, are preparing to deliver a death-dealing attack on the Japanese scheme for controlling the silk market, and that they have also decided to take drastic measures against the five puppets.

S. N. CHIANG

Changchow, Kiangsu, Apr. 22, 1939

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS, *Assistant Editor* HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Editorial Dept.*

Advertising Dept.: TRYPHON V. KU, S. GRUENBERG

F. K. CHAO, *Business Dept.*

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Anti-British Campaign and Suppression of Chinese Newspapers

THERE is a newspaper printed in the Chinese and English languages which circulates freely in the International Settlement (south of Soochow Creek) which contains an announcement, addressed to the Indian people, which calls for the overthrow of British imperialism. The advertisement asks readers to join a so-called "Asiatic League," one of the objects of which is to "emulate the Thirteen American Colonies which gave Britain the 'Big Boot'." "Finally, the announcement calls upon God to punish "treacherous England." The name on the announcement is that of L. K. Kentwell, formerly a British subject, who is now a Chinese citizen, connected with the Japanese-supported puppet government at Nanking. He claims to be the secretary of the "Asiatic League to Overthrow British Imperialism." Kentwell also is the editor of the paper which carries this announcement, the addresses of his journal and the League being the same, 8 Drum Tower Villa, Nanking and 304 Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

We have no concern with Mr. Kentwell's long-standing feud with the British Empire, but regard it as a significant fact that the British authorities who control the International Settlement, permit Mr. Kentwell's paper, which is obviously supported by the Japanese military authorities or the Nanking puppet government, or both, to circulate freely in the section of the International Settlement which lies south of Soochow Creek.

It is also a matter of significance that the local Japanese newspaper, the *Tairiku Shimpo*, published in the Hongkew section, which likewise contains almost daily attacks on the British and Americans and foreigners generally, is also permitted to circulate freely throughout the Settlement.

In addition to these papers, the Japanese are said to publish some 30 newspapers in cities under their control and all of them are constantly conducting anti-British and anti-foreign campaigns—to such an extent that there recently have been reports of the destruction of British goods by mobs which were inspired by persons closely affiliated with the Japanese Army. In the city of Hsuchow, important railway junction point in northern Kiangsu, the Japanese Special Service Section has been engaged in the interesting educational activity of teaching the local Chinese to sing anti-British songs, the words of which are distributed to the multitudes in the form of leaflets printed in the Chinese language, or a combination of Chinese and Japanese.

Some idea of the character of the attacks on Britons (and Americans) was provided by a translation of articles published in the *Soochow Sin Pao* and *Hangchow Sin Pao*, these articles being concerned chiefly with attacks on missionaries and their activities. Both Soochow and Hangchow are(or were)important centers of Protestant missionary enterprise. The articles, following an alleged historical analysis of foreign missionary activity, said:

> "From the above, we can see that the British and American missions established in various parts of China are secret dens of prostitution; the missionary schools serve as a medium for the enslavement of the Chinese people; missionary hospitals are places where human beings are devoured or are killed without recourse to law as the doctors and nurses are immune from legal punishment for their deliberate ill-treatment of patients. This is one of the evils, the suppression of which, we should endeaver to effect in our present anti-British movement."

Further articles charged that Great Britain had incited the Kuomintang Party to resist the Japanese Army, hence the British were responsible for the Sino-Japanese hostilities. "Had it not been for British assistance, the war would have been over long ago . . . thus Britain is responsible for the war and its prolongation . . . she is obstructing the creation of the new order in East Asia . . . we must wipe out Britain's poisoning policy and oppose Britain as a means of saving China . . . ," said the article which concluded with the following paragraph:

> "An Anti-British movement will save China. Every Chinese should distinguish friend from foe and should wipe out the poisonous account with Britain. The Chinese people should, without hesitation, hoist the anti-British movement flag. . . Chinese in Central and South China have already started an anti-British movement. The movement is going on strongly in Nanking, the seat of the 'Reformed' Government. We should encourage the people to walk along the anti-British path and raise the anti-British flag."

In further references to Christian missions, one article said that mission hospitals supplied free medicines and treatment to patients, particularly poor Chirstians and that this constituted part of the policy of aggression by British imperialists, "who operate under a cloak of kindness."

***

The purpose behind these anti-British propaganda campaigns, obviously, has been to divert Chinese animosities away from the Japanese and toward the British and other foreigners. That some success has been achieved was indicated in the reports of British merchandise being burned by mobs in at least two places on the Yangtsze, and by the persecution of Chinese Christians who are connected with missionary institutions at interior points. In Hsuchow, important railway junction point in northern Kiangsu, the Japanese have arrested and tortured and, according to late reports, shot several prominent Chinese Christians who were connected with the American Presbyterian Mission in that city.

Thus far we have seen no reports of any protests having been lodged with the Japanese, by the British authorities, against these activities. As a result Japanese-controlled newspapers printed in the Chinese language, containing these reports, have been permitted to circulate freely within the section of the International Settlement which is controlled by the foreign Police Department, which is predominantly British from the standpoint of officers and higher-rank personnel.

*
**

Since the local police department must be familiar with this situation, one would think that steps would have been taken to curb the activities of these anti-British sheets, particularly within the Settlement. The fact that the authorities of the Settlement have not moved to curb anti-British propaganda cannot be attributed to liberalism because they have never hesitated to act in the past when the Chinese were the culprits. But instead of acting against the "reptile" press, controlled by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army, or their Chinese puppets, the police authorities of the Settlement have been responsible for an action which has baffled the understanding of the Sino-foreign communities.

On Friday of last week the Settlement Police, acting on orders of the Municipal Council, cancelled the certificates of registration of four leading Chinese newspapers which are published by foreigners within the foreign-administered areas. Two of the papers, the *Wen Wei Pao* and the *Yi Pao*, were published under British auspices while the *Ta Mei Pao* and the *Chinese-American Daily News* were published under American auspices. All four of the newspapers have been following pro-Chinese and pro-Anglo-American policies and it has largely been due to the policies of these papers that the anti-foreign propaganda of the Japanese-controlled press has had little effect on the Chinese population of the foreign areas.

Also inexplicable was the reason given by the police authorities for their action in suppressing the papers—the publication of an address by General Chiang Kai-shek,—which was delivered at a conference in Chungking which had been called for the purpose of stimulating national production! The police claimed that certain passages in Gen. Chiang's address were likely to incite disorder within the foreign-administered areas. The particular passage which the police authorities objected to, according to their official report, was the Generalissimo's declaration,

> "EVER SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF RESISTANCE OUR ENEMY, ASIDE FROM SLAUGHTERING OUR BRETHREN, FORCIBLY OCCUPYING OUR TERRITORY, AND BURNING OUR PROPERTY, HAS ALSO BLOCKADED OUR SEAPORTS, PLUNDERED OUR RESOURCES, BOMBED OUR DIFFERENT CITIES . . ."

Previously the Municipal authorities had warned the Chinese newspapers, published within the Settlement, that all articles of a political nature should be submitted to the police prior to publication. But the police action was not based on the alleged ignoring of the police warning but on the ground that "the report of the speech which appeared in the newspapers in question, contained expressions, the use of which at the present time is considered to be contrary to the interest of the preservation of law and order in the International Settlement."

Imagine a situation where the police authorities of the Settlement had raised no objection when Japanese-fostered publications accused Britons of unnatural crimes and practices and called for the elimination of all Britons from Chinese territory, yet on the other hand suppressed pro-foreign Chinese newspapers for publishing an address delivered by the head of the recognized government of the country. One would have thought that the police authorities, in searching about for justification for their strange action, would have picked upon something else than an address by the head of the country. One wonders what would happen if the Japanese raised objection to the local publication (as they well might do) of an address by Franklin D. Roosevelt, or by some British political leader.

That the local press must bear its responsibilities, from the standpoint of preserving local peace and order is obvios and if the papers do not conduct themselves in accordance with accepted journalistic standards, they can have no complaint if the authorities interfere, but the newspapers, obviously, have the right to demand that any action taken should accord with legal regulations.

The proprietors of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, owners of the *Ta Mei Pao*, one of the papers which was suppressed, have made a direct appeal to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on the ground that the paper is American-owned, hence it is entitled to exterritorial protection against confiscation without legal action in the U. S. Court for China. Whether the owners of the paper will seek legal redress was not known when these paragraphs were written.

The unusual action of the police authorities cannot be explained except on the grounds of fear of the Japanese or sympathy with the Japanese program to eliminate all independent expression of opinion within the foreign settlements which does not accord with the program of the Japanese General Staff. Hitler's propaganda minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, couldn't have done a better job in suppressing freedom and independence of speech and press in the International Settlement than this latest action of the British police of the International Settlement!

It will not soon be forgotten that it was the local police authorities who originally forced the suspension of every Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, after the newspapers had refused to submit to Japanese censorship. The papers with one accord suspended publication and only resumed printing many days (or even weeks later in the case of some of the papers) after reincorporating under foreign exterritorial jurisdictions. In this manner the Chinese editors and their foreign journalistic associates have managed to preserve the remanants of an independent press in the International Settlement, the only place on the coast of Asia from the Siberian border to Hongkong where an editor can express himself without fear of interference by the Japanese Army or its puppets.

The anti-British and anti-foreign campaigns which the Japanese are conducting within territory controlled by their army constitutes the best possible evidence as to the real Japanese objective in trying to muzzle the independent Chinese papers published within the foreign Settlement. Should the Japanese succeed in their program, by forcing the local police authorities to carry out their orders, it would not be long until the foreign-owned English language press would be the next victims—even including the two British newspapers, *North-China Daily News* and *Shanghai Times*, both of which apparently have made their peace with the Japanese Army as they have approved the police action against the Chinese newspapers.

The fact that the foreigners have been able to maintain the independence and neutrality of the Settlement has been due, largely, to the fact that the Chinese population has supported the foreigners. And the reason the Chinese population has been able to preserve its unity against Japanese intrigue, bribery and intimidation, has largely

been due to the courageous Chinese editors who have stood their ground against Japanese efforts at intimidation.

Should the Japanese succeed—with the assistance of the local police department—in obtaining control of the local press, the anti-British and anti-foreign campaign now conducted outside of the Settlement, would be extended into the Settlement. Chinese sentiment, now friendly toward the foreigners, might, in time, become hostile with results which might better be left to the imagination rather than expressed.

WHY JAPANESE MONEY HAS SLUMPED ON THE SHANGHAI MARKET

A year ago 100 Japanese Yen would purchase $130 in Chinese currency. In January of this year—five months ago—100 Japanese yen was equal to about $110 in Chinese money. Last week 100 Japanese yen was only worth about $90 in Chinese money. On Tuesday of this week, Japanese yen had slumped so badly that 100 yen would only purchase about 88 Chinese dollars. How far down the yen will go before the Japanese authorities are able to arrest the descent is not known. Some financiers predict that Japanese money is headed for oblivion, similar to the old Russian rouble and the German mark. Not even the Japanese themselves seem to know the real value of their money due to the secrecy which has surrounded the handling of their finances since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict two years ago.

The only known elements in the situation are that the war, thus far, has cost Japan between Yen 18,500,000,000 and Yen 20,000,000,000, which has been paid for by the issuance of "red-ink" bonds. The Government is running behind at the rate of about Yen 1,451,000,000 a year, with no prospect of recovering this vast sum either by taxes of "loot" from China.

While numerous factors have been responsible for the collapse of Japanese money, chief cause is inflation, the printing of too many bank notes which have no security. In January, 1937, Japanese banknotes in circulation amounted to Yen 1,500,000,000. In December, 1938, note circulation had increased to Yen 2,900,000,000. It is now officially stated to be approximately Yen 2,500,000,000.

By artificial means the Japanese Government has managed to maintain a fixed rate of exchange in Japan for Yen in relation to foreign currencies. The rate has been approximately Yen 3 for U. S. $1. But the Japanese Government was unable to control the situation at Shanghai and there has been a tendency here for the Yen to seek its natural level. The result has been that one could purchase Japanese Yen at exchange shops here at the rate of about Yen 6 for U. S. $1. Now it is possible to obtain Yen 7 for U. S. $1, and the value of the Yen appears to be getting less day by day.

Outstanding reasons for the slump here include the dumping in North and Central China of approximately Yen 200,000,000 by the Japanese Army. This vast quantity of paper currency was brought here by the Japanese Army to pay its bills. The present amount of Japanese paper money in Shanghai is said to be approximately Yen 100,000,000. Also large quantities of Yen have been taken from Shanghai to Tientsin for exchanging into Japanese Federal Reserve (puppet) notes in that city, which notes were in turn exchanged into Yen or Chinese currency at a handsome profit. The large Japanese companies have been engaged in this business as well as foreigners.

Other elements involved in the collapse of Japanese money have been the issuance of unsecured currency, other than yen, in the China market by the Japanese Army. First, are the so-called "military notes" which the Japanese Army has forced Chinese shopkeepers and laborers to accept in occupied areas. The amount of these notes outstanding is not known, but is large. Then there have been the unsecured notes issued in Tientsin, known as "F. R. B." notes and the so-called "Hwa Hsing" notes here. The number of unsecured notes in North China issued by the Japanese-controlled bank was said to exceed $200,000,000. These notes have now slumped far below the normal Chinese currency which they were designed to supplant. The new Hwa Hsing notes which the Japanese have just issued here, had slumped disastrously even before they were issued. The Japanese announced that steps were to be taken to provide security for the notes but nothing actually was done. As a result of the loss of confidence in the Yen, plus other elements, Hwa Hsing notes early in the present week had slumped so badly that $160 was required to purchase $100 in Chinese currency. In Peiping-Tientsin the Japanese "pegged" the "F. R. B." notes to the Yen. In Shanghai they were not able to do this.

Other elements involved in the collapse of Japanese money at Shanghai included the Japanese Army's prohibition on the sale of approximately Yen 3,000,000 worth of soya beans in Shanghai monthly. Another element has been the arrival here of approximately 8,350 Japanese monthly, from Japan, each one carrying the legal limit of Yen 500, making a total of about Yen 4,000,000 monthly or Yen 50,000,000 a year. A further element is due to Japanese military restrictions on the export from Japan to Central China of large quantities of Japanese merchandise, normally shipped here. The Japanese have been trying to force their merchants to sell in countries where they could obtain money which had exchange value.

The Japanese Army and Navy spokesmen here have explained that the disastrous slump in the value of the yen is a purely "local" matter and of little real significance, but this explanation does not accord with facts. The Japanese have tried desperately to "plug the Shanghai leak" in the yen, by attempting to limit the amount of yen taken back to Japan by travelers and even by businessmen, but without avail. The facts in the situation are that Japanese inflation, belatedly authorized in the closing days of the last session of the Diet, had already taken place, but had been concealed from the public. It was possible to do this because the officially maintained rate and the police control maintained by the government which prevented abrupt increases in retail prices had concealed the facts from the public. Now, however, this is no longer possible because prices of commodities have risen despite official preventive efforts and shopkeepers, in order to obtain foreign currency, offer better rates than the official quotation. While it may be possible to temporarily arrest the fall of Japanese currency here, the effort can be only a temporary one, because any country which will not permit its own currency to be taken back into the country is in a precarious financial state.

British Bluejackets Take Over Mill in Pootung

A party of British bluejackets from H.M.S. Decoy was landed at Pootung last Saturday and took charge of the premises of the British-owned Lung Chong cotton mill after striking workers had allegedly attacked and injured a member of the British supervising staff. The strike started that morning over the dismissal of a Chinese foreman in the electrician's shop. The bluejackets took control and ejected the strking Chinese workers, who previously had refused to leave the premises when ordered to do so.

The *Sin Shun Pao,* Japanese-owned Chinese language daily, described the strike as "a manifestation of the growing anti-British feeling among the Chinese." In Chinese reports it was charged that the strike was "instigated" by the Reformed Government in Nanking and the prediction was made that it may have marked the beginning of a number of labor tie-ups in British factories in Shanghai.

Kailan Sells Coal to Japan, Shanghai Buys from India

Leading industrial establishments in Shanghai recently have been forced to purchase large quantitites of coal from British India, according to a report in the *Shun Pao*, stating that the ships "Ingola," "Harbertson" and "Alice Mollar" had brought a total of 21,279 tons since the beginning of the present month.

The purchase of coal in India for consumption in Shanghai has been made necessary by action of the Kailan Mining Administration, Ltd., leading coal mining concern in North China, in selling most of its output in Japan. According to a report from Tientsin the Kailan Administration (May 11) had concluded "successful negotiations" for the sale of 2,000,000 metric tons of Kaiping coal to Japan for the exclusive use of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, leading munitions concern. Daily production of the Kailan mines at present, according to a report in the Japanese paper, *Nikkan Kogyo*, is 17,500 metric tons.

The Kailan Mining Administration, originally organized by Herbert Hoover at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, has since been expanded into the leading coal producing concern in China, operated as a British corporation under British management. As the mines are located chiefly in the Tangshan district between Tientsin and Chinwangtao, within the Japanese occupied zone, the Japanese Army brought pressure and caused the director of the Company, Major E. J. Nathan, to make a profitable deal whereby supplies previously shipped to Shanghai and other southern and Yangtsze ports, were diverted to Japan. The Kailan Company then formed a subsidiary, largely controlled by Japanese, which handles all sales of coal in Japan and in Chinese territory controlled by the Japanese Army. A loan was arranged in London to finance the new company.

As a result of this action, Shanghai's industries, which previously depended upon low-cost Kailan coal, have been forced to purchase coal elsewhere, including British India, French Indo-China, Australia and even from the U. S. east coast.

The most serious element in the situation is that coal produced in China is now being used to fuel the war industries of Japan. Last year when Chinese miners went on strike as protest against the deal which Major Nathan had made in Japan, the Japanese Army at Tientsin sent troops into the Tangshan district and put down the strike by military force.

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Munitions Boom in Japan Also Boosts Geisha Industry

(*From Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, May 9*)

The extent of Japan's munitions boom can well be gauged by the amount of fees paid to the geisha houses. The thriving business done by these young women entertainers and the proprietors of their houses, the restaurants and machiai (houses of assignation) within the area under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board (Tokyo) is reported to be something astonishing.

In 1936 the amount paid for geisha entertainment totalled Yen 13,000,000; in 1937, Yen 15,000,000; and in 1938, Yen 17,000,000.

It is estimated that this year the total must exceed Yen 20,000,000. This is indicated by the following figures to date:

In January the amount was Yen 2,899,900 against Yen 1,991,700 in the corresponding period last year; February, Yen 2,165,567 against Yen 1,451,116; March, Yen 2,080,935 against Yen 1,492,300. All the houses show incomes ranging from 40 percent to 50 percent above last year's figures.

Owing to official restrictions on the establishment of machiai and similar houses, an increase of only 37 was noted in the number of machiai houses, which totalled 2,603 in the Metropolitan district at the end of March last year, but the number of geisha girls has increased by 1,344 over last year's police figures to a present total of 13,884 in the Tokyo district.

Questions Which Americans Ask About the Far East

James R. Young, correspondent for *International News Service* (Hearst), stationed in Tokyo, recently returned to Japan after several months spent in the United States lecturing and talking over the radio about conditions in the Far East. In an interview published in the *Japan Advertiser*, Mr. Young said that the most interesting part of the average lecture is the period immediately following when members of the audience ask questions. In many cases people bring along to the lecture copies of booklets, propaganda leaflets and folders and clippings which they have received in the mail, usually from Japan or circulated by Japanese chambers of commerce or propaganda centers in the United States. The chief questions which listeners put to speakers, according to Mr. Young, are as follows:

"How are the people in Japan taking the situation?

"How long is this Far Eastern affair to continue?

"Can Japan finance a conquest of China? What is the economic situation and is it not proving a great strain?

"How is Japan overcoming the resistance of those not taking part in the actual conflict?

"Is the average Chinese very much concerned with what is happening?

"Is the European situation having any influence on events in China?

"Is the war causing much hardship for either side?

"Are both sides beginning to feel a void in the pocketbook?

"To what extent has Soviet Russia aided China?

"Will Japan fight Russia in Siberia if the Soviets are involved in Europe?

"What is the future of British diplomacy and trade in the Far East?

"To what extent has Japan really subjugated territory now included within its battle lines?

"Is the old thesis that China cannot be conquered because it will absorb its conquerors and win in the end, still valid?

"Should America apply economic sanctions?

"How strong are the ties that link the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis?

"What will happen to the Philippines after the United States withdraws from them?"

Mr. Young said that he saw very little Chinese propaganda literature in the United States, but everybody seemed to have bundles of booklets and pamphlets containing "explanations" of Japanese military activities in China. He said, "People in Kalamazoo, Michigan or Montgomery, Alabama, would bring around literature they had accumulated or saved for the speaker's arrival and want to know the authors and their background, who financed the publications and why was the publication issued..... But all the flood of English language literature from Japan and tea ceremony and cultural exhibits only antagonize the American public, the reaction being that the effort is to becloud the real issue and cover up the facts. Editorial writers on many newspapers, instead of accepting printed matter and booklets without questioning the contents, save a number of issues and then write devastating and severe attacks on Japan's propaganda machine, using the material as the basis for their editorials."

Japan Airways Switch Planes After Crash

After consultation with aviation experts of the Ministry of Communications, the Japan Airways Company announced last Saturday the temporary grounding of all Lockheed transport planes and their replacement by Douglas machines, *Domei* reported from Tokyo. This action followed the opening of an investigation into a disaster that befell the airliner *Tama*, a Lockheed craft, which crashed on May 17 while taking off from Fukuoka airport. Six persons, including four passengers, were killed and five others injured.

According to another Domei report, six minor Japanese aviation companies may soon merge to form the Federated Japan Aviation Company. Permission for the establishment of the firm is being sought by the promoters from the Ministry of Communications.

Besides operating air-taxi services, the new firm will assist fisheries by using airplanes to detect fish shoals, search for missing vessels, train civilian pilots and engage in the manufacture and repair of aircraft. The company will also seek to obtain a franchise for the exclusive purchase of decomissioned Army and Navy aircraft, according to the promoters.

Scheduled to join the combine are the Japan Air Transport Research Institute, the Miyajima Aviation Company, the Japan Sea Aviation Company, the Ando Aviation Company and the Toko Company.

Moscow Orders Purge of Litvinov Supporters

An indication that M. Maxim Litvinov, ousted Soviet Foreign Commissar, was not just "relieved of his post at his own request" as *Tass* reported at the time, was contained in *Transocean* report from Moscow on May 17 stating that the People's Commissariat of the Interior (formerly the G.P.U. or Secret Police) had ordered all supporters and proteges of the ex-commissar purged from newspaper offices in Moscow and Leningrad. This order, the agency said, was expected to involve the dismissal of prominent members of the staff of *Tass*, official Soviet news agency, and also the staffs of the two leading newspapers, *Izvestia* and *Pravda*.

Kulangsu Test Reveals Firm Attitude of Powers

IF, as there is ample ground for believing, the Tokyo warlords hoped to use the landing of their naval forces in the International Settlement at Kulangsu (Amoy) as a test of the probable attitude of the Powers toward a Japanese occupation of the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai, they must have suffered a sore disappointment. The test—if a test it was—has shown that any attempt at a *coup de main* here, where much more vital interests and considerations are at stake, will encounter determined resistance.

Whether the little Kulangsu adventure, which has developed not at all according to Japanese plans and hopes, will have a chastening effect on the arrogant swashbucklers across the Yellow Sea, remains to be seen. At the moment it appears that they are in process of absorbing the lessons and implications of the Kulangsu affair, meanwhile adopting the air of injured innocence affected by the naughty school-boy caught stealing apples from a neighbor's orchard.

American, British and French naval units, most of which had rushed to Amoy from other points along the coast when the Japanese effected their landing on May 12, put ashore in the International Settlement on Kulangsu, on Wednesday of last week, a combined force of 126 sailors and marines, a number exactly equivalent to the strength of the Japanese landing party. The same day, as if to underline this action, Secretary of State Cordell Hull rejected in decisive language Japan's demands for the introduction of a "New Order" in the International Settlement at Shanghai. Two days later, the British Government followed suit.

If a *Reuter* message on the subject of the tri-partite landing at Kulangsu is accurate, the action was more deliberately firm and concerted than any taken by the Powers in China since the outbreak of the hostilities. According to the British agency, the landing followed a virtual ultimatum to the Japanese from the Commander-in-chief of the British China Station, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, that a landing would be made unless all Japanese bluejackets were withdrawn. He also reportedly informed the Japanese that there could be no question of changing the composition of the Kulangsu Municipal Council otherwise than in accordance with the Land Regulations.

Tokyo reactions to the Powers' action was well summed up by the *Transocean* agency, which said that it came as a complete surprise. The agency quoted the *Asahi Shimbun* as predicting, alone of all the Japanese newspapers, that the action of the Powers would have "far-reaching consequences." The attitude of the press generally, however, was said to indicate the desire of the Japanese Government not to exaggerate the incident.

Vice-Admiral Kanazawa, spokesman for the Navy, expressed surprise that the three Powers should have "created an international incident" by landing forces at Kulangsu. He recalled, *Transocean* said, that Japanese troops had on a previous occasion been landed at Kulangsu, which they occupied from May 27 to July 31, 1938, "without anyone having protested." Evidently he thought Japan ought to have been able to "get away with it" again. The Japanese *Domei* agency, in quoting the spokesman's remarks, said the Japanese Navy was "mystified" by the possible motives of Britain, America and France in landing bluejackets at Kulangsu. If there ever was any such mystification, it presumably has been dissipated by now.

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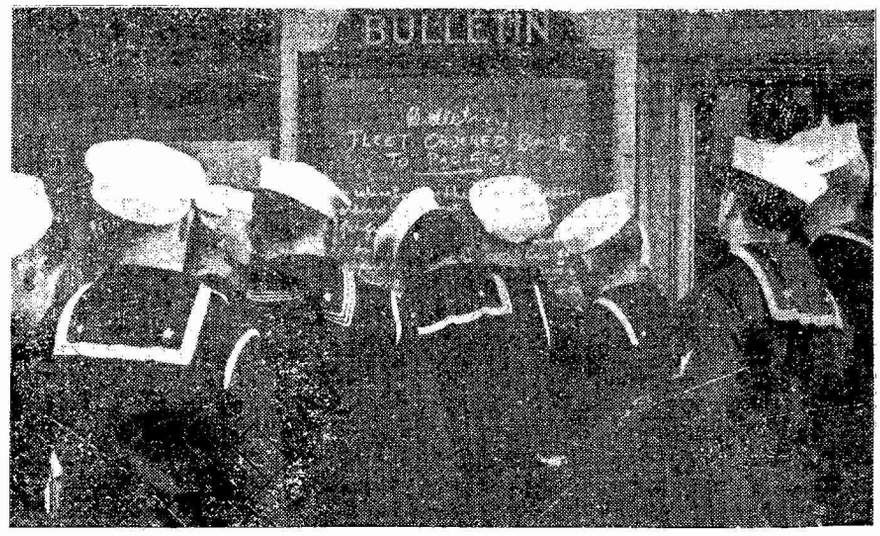
REACTIONS in Chungking to the move by the Powers at Kulangsu were reported by *Reuter* on May 18. According to the agency, it made "a very favorable impression" in Chinese circles, which predicted that the Powers would take a still stronger stand in future dealings with Japan and that this stronger stand would cause Japan to back down.

U.S. Fleet Ordered Back to Pacific



American bluejackets at Naval headquarters on the Atlantic Coast, Portsmouth, Va., read the bulletin telling them that their stay on the Atlantic—which included a visit to the New York World's Fair—had been curtailed and orders issued to proceed to the Pacific at once.

Reports from Kulangsu early this week said that the British, American and French naval commanders had proposed to the Japanese naval command simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign naval forces, including the Japanese, from the International Settlement. A *Domei* report from Tokyo, however, quoted authoritative circles as saying that the Japanese bluejackets would remain there "so long as the Japanese authorities consider their presence necessary for the maintenance of peace and good order."

The Kulangsu Municipal Council was meanwhile charged, according to a message by the same agency from Amoy, with displaying an "insulting" attitude toward the Japanese naval landing party. The insult lay, it was stated, in a proclamation by the K. M. C. which said foreign bluejackets had been landed in the Settlement upon the request of the respective consuls because of the recent incident (Japanese landing). The K.M.C. allegedly caused further resentment by telling the Japanese authorities that arrests of criminals should be made only when search parties were accompanied by Kulangsu Municipal Police wearing arm-bands indentifying them as such, and that if the Japanese violated this rule the arrests would be halted by the armed forces of the three Powers.

The Japanese Consul-General at Amoy, Mr. Goro Uchida, in rejecting parallel representations made to him May 15 by his British, American and French colleagues regarding the Japanese landing, declared on May 21 that Kulangsu was "fast assuming the character of a

MORE TROUBLE THREATENS KULANGSU

Japanese reports from Hongkong, at the time of going to press, said that the four-power parleys at Kulangsu had taken a turn for the worse and that the International Settlement would be subjected to a virtual Japanese blockade from 6 p.m. Thursday, no Chinese junks being permitted to ply between Kulangsu and the mainland. Tokyo reports quoted official circles as saying that Japan may land more bluejackets in the International Settlement because anti-Japanese agitators have started open demonstrations insulting to Jaapn. These agitators, it was said, were scattering anti-Japanese handbills and writing anti-Japanese slogans on walls in public places, while the Kulangsu Municipal Council ignored these activities and displayed an "arrogant attitude" toward the Japanese authorities.

The French flagship Lamont Picquet, escorted by a destroyer, arrived at Amoy, bringing the total number of foreign warships there, excluding Japanese, to ten.

base of operations for hostile elements against Japanese-occupied Amoy" and that this was the reason for the Japanese landing.

On the following day, the Japanese authorities in Amoy demanded custody of three Chinese held by the Settlement police by instruction of the K.M.C. on charges which the Japanese authorities claimed were false. The nature of the charges was not revealed, but the Japanese said the case was an instance of action by the K.M.C. against pro-Japanese Chinese on Kulangsu island.

Domei said that the three arrested men were ordered by the Kulangsu police to leave for Foochow and were sent to the British steamer *Haishan* which was sailing for that port. But the Japanese Consul-General at Amoy intervened and the men were not put aboard but still detained.

According to the same agency, commodity prices in Kulangsu have soared as a result of the action of the K.M.C. in subjecting the island to a blockade, assertedly in order to prevent the entry or escape of terrorist elements. The cutting off of all communications with Amoy, the report said, had caused a great shortage of foodstuffs and other goods.

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FLAT rejection by both Washington and London of Japanese demands for revision of the Land Regulations governing the International Settlement at Shanghai has caused no lessening of Japanese agitation. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Nichi-Nichi* chain of newspapers cabled a dispatch on May 20 in which he asserted that opinion was gaining strength among Japanese officials in Shanghai that Japan "would be compelled to take action independently" to carry out her "fixed policy" toward the International Settlement.

Yoshiaki Miura, Consul-General, returned to Shanghai this week, presumably armed with instructions as to Japan's future course of action here. On the eve of his departure from Tokyo on May 22, he told newsmen that on his return to Shanghai he would resume "friendly conversations" with the British and American authorities with a view to achieving a solution of the International Settlement problem and "realizing Japan's purpose in conformity with her fixed policy."

Domei quoted Miura as saying further: "None of the Europeans and Americans who are now living in Shanghai, or who have knowledge of Shanghai, would be so bold as to reply in the affirmative if a question were put to them as to whether or not the S.M.C. administration and organization of the Shanghai Settlement are fair and perfect, leaving no room for improvement. The British and American replies to the Japanese Government do not dispute this point, their objection being on the matter of the time of executing the necessary reforms."

Then followed a veiled threat: "If, however, those Powers refuse to negotiate with me on the entire problem, it will mean the loss of the best medium through which the Settlement question can reach an amicable solution."

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In rejecting Japan's demand for revision of the Land Regulations by which the International Settlement is governed, Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note declared that the question could not be considered pending "the development of more stable conditions." It also warned Japan against "taking advantage of developments which originated elsewhere and which are prejudicing the international character of the Shanghai Settlement" and urged Japan to return Settlement areas north of Soochow Creek to the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The note said that efforts of International Settlement authorities to perform their normal functions "recently have been seriously handicapped and made difficult by lawless activities in areas contiguous to the International Settlement and by the refusal on the part of the Japanese military authorities to return the area north of Soochow Creek to the effective control of the Settlement authorities.

"The United States urges Japan's consideration of the point that the smooth working of the administrative machinery of the International Settlement would be promoted by a frank recognition on the part of the Japanese Government of the excellent work which has been done by the Settlement authorities and by the prompt restoration to those authorities of complete control over the Settlement area extending north of Soochow Creek.

"In conclusion, the United States observes that the great metropolitan center of Shanghai has been developed by the nationals of many countries to the mutual advantage of all. In this development the International Settlement has played a very important part and any question affecting the welfare and status of the Settlement inevitably concerns many countries, including the United States.

The British reply to Japan was along essentially similar lines and was believed to have been drafted after consultation with Washington. It declared that Japan's drastic demands relate to matters which can be dealt with only in normal times and with all governments concerned, including the Chinese.

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IN rather marked contrast to the firm attitude of Washington and London was the action late last week of the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession in cancelling the licenses of four foreign-owned Chinese language newspapers in an evident endeavor to appease the Japanese. The action was taken summarily, without any attempt to lay charges against the proprietors in either the British or American courts. Affected papers are the *Wen Hui Pao* and *Yih Pao* (British) and the *Ta Mei Pao* and *Chung Mei Yih Pao* (American).

The *Ta Mei Pao* came out the following day despite the ban, but French Municipal Police (the paper is published in the French Concession) seized all copies that were being sent out for sale. The Post-Mercury Company, owners of the *Ta Mei Pao*, have cabled a protest to Secretary Hull demanding immediate action to restore American rights which they claim have been illegally infringed upon by the local municipal authorities without due process of law.

In announcing that the registration of the four papers had been cancelled, the S.M.C. said this was done because the summary of a speech delivered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the National Production Conference in Chungking, and which all four papers published, "contained certain expressions, the use of which at the present time is considered to be contrary to the interests of the preservation of law and order in the International Settlement."

The Post-Mercury Company's protest to Secretary Hull declared that they had infringed neither the letter nor the spirit of American law or foreign policy in publishing quotations from a speech delivered by the recognized head of the recognized government of China and charged that the local foreign authorities, in offering the press as an appeasement sacrifice to Japanese encroachment, were actually surrendering extraterritorial rights in China, "not to China but to please an enemy of China."

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WHAT was described as a newly-devised mobilization scheme for local foreign forces passed its first test on Friday of last week when every member of Shanghai's police, military and volunteer units was either on duty or ready to join

his respective unit at a moment's notice. Shanghai had not seemed so martial since the days of November, 1937. Uniforms were seen everywhere as members of the S.V.C. attended their places of business in military garb, while the streets were patrolled by military and police parties, the latter stopping pedestrians and searching them and their belongings. Throughout the day hotels, restaurants, bath-houses, tea-houses and other establishments were visited and carefully searched, presumably for terrorists and their weapons. If anything was found, the fact has not been disclosed. To facilitate street searches, barbed-wire barricades of a new coiled type were placed at strategic points.

While these extensive measures were undertaken ostensibly as a gesture of appeasement toward the Japanese, who have consistently charged the S.M.C. and F.M.C. with "insincerity" in preserving law and order and hunting down anti-Japanese terrorists, they were widely construed as a campaign to prepare the local defense and volunteer forces to cooperate with additional foreign forces that might be sent here to repel any Japanese attempt to seize the Settlement and Concession.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman expressed approval of the big demonstration at a press conference the following day. He added: "We are still far from being wholly satisfied, but we consider these actions as indicative of the good will of the Council to meet Japanese demands." The Japanese army authorities also said they were pleased.

Axis Powers Sign Military Alliance; Japan Believed Divided on Question of Joining

AMIDST a welter of speech-making, mutual congratulations, back-scratching and cordial handshaking, topped off with radio addresses which failed quite singularly to impress a skeptical world that anything extraordinary was happening, the two European axis powers, Italy and Germany, signed a defensive and offensive military alliance in Berlin on Monday of this week. Occupying the stage were Reich Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano, with Chancellor Hitler edging into the limelight.

The world was unimpressed because the treaty of alliance merely reduced to writing an understanding which had long existed between Germany and Italy. It is a curious alliance in that it is based not at all on a positive community of interests, but upon mutual opposition to the democracies whose colonial possessions both states covet. For this reason the alliance lacks real stability. If and when it is put to the acid test of war it is likely to crumble into dust. Despite the appearance of power with which it endows Mussolini's empire, Italy remains a decidedly second-rate power, a fact which all the thunderings of Il Duce cannot conceal. In the second World War, as in the World War of 1914-18, Italy will be compelled to choose what will look like the winning side. Mussolini knows this. So does Hitler. But an alliance is meanwhile useful for the political blackmail at which both Der Fueher and Il Duce have thus far proved themselves adepts.

The answer of the democracies is the "encirclement policy" of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier. The guarantees given by Britain to Rumania, Poland and Greece, and the recent Anglo-Turkish agreement, show that a substantial part of the "circle" has already been fairly firmly drawn. But there remains a big gap on the East. That gap is Soviet Russia. It still remains to be seen whether that gap can be closed. Moscow is demanding an outright military alliance with Britain and France. Britain, while wishing to utilize Soviet forces in the event of war, is at this writing still plainly reluctant to enter into any hard and fast arrangement with Moscow which would commit her to a defense of the still-hated Soviet state.

In this situation France has been playing the role of mediator and French politicians are reported to have hit upon an ingenious idea for bridging the gulf separating British and Soviet views. They point out that by the terms of the Franco-Soviet Pact of 1935, France is pledged to aid Soviet Russia if that country is attacked. In turn, Britain is committed to aiding France if the latter becomes involved in war. Hence, they argue, Britain, if she entered into an alliance with Soviet Russia, would actually be taking upon herself no more commitments than she has at present.

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THIS argument overlooks one very important possibility, namely, that Hitler might decide to focus his military policy upon Soviet Russia as a single enemy, in the assurance that Soviet Russia would promptly be deserted by any allies she may have when the first shot is fired in a "holy war" to liquidate Bolshevism. It is precisely such a contingency that Britain fears. Prime Minister Chamberlain is extremely reluctant to enter into a military alliance which it may later prove expedient to repudiate.

Moscow, in insisting upon an outright military alliance, is fortified by the belief that if an agreement with the democracies proves impossible of accomplishment it may still be possible to reach an agreement with Hitler which would direct the spearhead of the Nazi drive westwards. The Kremlin also evidently believes that its negotiations with Britain and France, which threaten to complete the circle around Germany, may render the German Chancellor more receptive to Soviet overtures.

It is interesting to reflect at this stage that at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution one of the principal weapons in the armory of Bolshevism—first in the struggle against Tzarism, later in the struggle against the Provisional Government of Kerensky—was fierce denunciation of secret diplomacy by means of which nations are moved into war in support of aims which are never disclosed. When the Bolsheviks seized power

The Other End of that Umbrella

Homan Cartoon

one of their first acts was to publish the secret treaties, thereby exposing the predatory aims of all the contending powers in the World War.

As far as diplomacy is concerned, the Russian people are right back where they started from in 1917. Potemkin and Maisky flit back and forth between Moscow and European capitals, the Kremlin writes notes and signs agreements, and not a word of their real doings gets into the thrice-censored Soviet press. Everything is done under cover, in the dark—in the country which boasts of having the "most democratic" constitution in the world!

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IN the Far East, interest is still focused on the attitude of Japan toward the newly-concluded Berlin-Rome alliance. A spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office was prompt in announcing Japan's congratulations to the European axis powers on the new military alliance, but it is clear that its conclusion has placed Japan in quite a quandary. To join or not to join? That the Berlin-Rome combination would like Japan to adhere may be taken for granted, but for Japan there can be no corresponding advantages, while the commitments entailed might be positively embarrassing.

A *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo on May 20 asserted that the "Inner Cabinet" of five ministers had arrived at "a final policy" toward Europe, adding that while the Ministers refused to reveal their decision it was understood they had decided not to become a party to the Italo-German military alliance. The dispatch continued: "The policy declares Japan's neutrality. The policy will be sympathetic toward the axis Powers, providing them with moral and other support, but refraining from definite military commitments."

United Press then proceeded to confuse the situation by saying that "the new Japanese policy was understood to include a *limited* military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, directed solely against the Soviet Union."

It is extremely doubtful whether any hard and fast decision has been reached at all. In fact, the same *United Press* dispatch indicated that there is an acute division of opinion. The politicians apparently favor a more or less neutral position. The Army—or at least a section of it—wants Japan to ally herself militarily with Germany and Italy. The Navy favors avoidance of any entanglements in Europe, desiring to confine its activities to the Far East and avoid any naval conflict with Britain, France or the United States. There are rumors in Tokyo that a section of the Army may attempt to overthrow the Hiranuma Cabinet unless it agrees to a military alliance with the European axis powers.

What may be regarded as an oblique announcement of refusal to join the Berlin-Rome military alliance was contained in the statement by the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman when he extended "congratulations" to Germany and Italy on the signing of the agreement. "The crux of the foreign policy of Japan," the statement said, "lies in the Anti-Comintern Agreement directed toward the extermination of Communism. It is our immutable policy to collaborate closely with Italy and Germany *in the spirit of that pact*." We have emphasized the concluding words, because they appear to embody the substance of the Japanese position insofar as there is any position at the present time.

There are two factors which may be expected to play a part in influencing the attitude of Japan with reference to the alignments now taking place in Europe;

1. The firmer attitude of the democratic powers in the Far East, as evidenced at Kulangsu and in the rejection of Japan's demand for revision of the Land Regulations governing the International Settlement at Shanghai.

2. The growing number of incidents on the border of Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo, where clashes are taking place with increasing frequency.

While the first of these factors will cause Japan to think twice before becoming the military ally of the Axis powers, the influence of the second is likely to be in the opposite direction.

In any event, Japan is not confronted with the necessity of making a hasty choice. There is still time.

The Big Question this Spring—What's Hitler Got?

Robert Malone in Ken Magazine

China Gets More Sympathy from Geneva

CHINA'S appeal for international aid again figures prominently in the present League Council meeting at Geneva, but in the light of past experiences it is doubtful whether the League can really do much to further China's cause against aggression. It would not be surprising to find the Council reiterating its sympathy for China and passing another resolution urging member states to aid her. What interests the Chinese at present, however, is not a renewed expression of good will or further verbal protestations of sympathy, but real action in carrying out past League resolutions.

What China can expect of the present League meeting appears to have already been indicated by the attitude of the British and French delegates towards Dr. Wellington Koo's appeal for further financial and material aid to China and an embargo on shipments of war materials to Japan by member states, also the proposal for the formation of a coordinating committee to enforce sanctions against Japan. While Dr. Koo's appeal had the support of most of the delegates, Lord Halifax and M. Georges Bonnet, the British and French delegates, respectively, flatly rejected the proposal for a coordination committee. Lord Halifax, while expressing sympathy with the Chinese people, made it plainly known that the British Government was unable to support the "far-reaching proposals advanced by China."

China Still Hoping

Meanwhile, China is hoping for the best. Chungking newspapers expressed the hope that the Council would adopt effective measures to aid China and offered the following concrete proposals: 1. boycott of Japanese goods by member states; 2. restriction of exports to Japan by member states and a total ban on export of war materials, including airplanes and oil; 3. formation of a special committee by those member states interested in the Far East to devise effective measures for the enforcement of sanctions against Japan.

Urging a reorganization of the League in order to strengthen its position as an instrument of international peace, the *Wen Hui Pao* said that the present Council meeting affords an excellent opportunity to take measures towards that objective. The paper expressed the view that the League could recover much of its lost prestige by implementing its resolutions for giving assistance to China.

In connection with China's appeal to the League, it is significant to note that a similar appeal was made by Chinese officials to the United States. Addressed mainly to American Congressmen at a Chinese reception at the New York World's Fair, the appeal urged an embargo on shipments of American war supplies to Japan. In a message to the American Congressmen, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese foreign minister, said: "We hope America may add non-participation in aggression to her previous record of international justice."

Speaking on the same occasion, the Chinese Consul-General at New York, Dr. Tsune-chi Yu made the following pointed remarks: "Most Americans are not aware that Japan is receiving most of the materials with which she is bombing China directly from the United States, and is making a shambles of America's hope for a peaceful, free and secure World of Tomorrow."

Replying, Representative J. Nichols, Democrat of Oklahoma, said: "We hope to contribute equally to the advancement of the Chinese in return for the rich treasure of culture the Chinese have given us."

Lord Cecil, president of the International Anti-Aggression Congress in London, cabled the China Branch of the organization at Chungking, expressing deep sympathy for the sufferings of the people of Chungking caused by the recent Japanese air raids.

Resistance Reaffirmed

Re-affirmation of China's determination to resist the Japanese invasion, development of the rural districts, strengthening of the air defence and exertion of redoubled efforts to achieve ultimate success were stressed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in his circular message last week, condemning the wanton and indiscriminate Japanese air-bombing of civilian centers in China.

The message pointed out that since May 1, Japanese airplanes had made more than 50 raids on Chinese residential districts in various parts of the country. In Chungking alone, thousands of civilians had been killed or wounded. Other cities bombed included Foochow, Chuanchow and Changting in Fukien, and Ningpo in Chekiang.

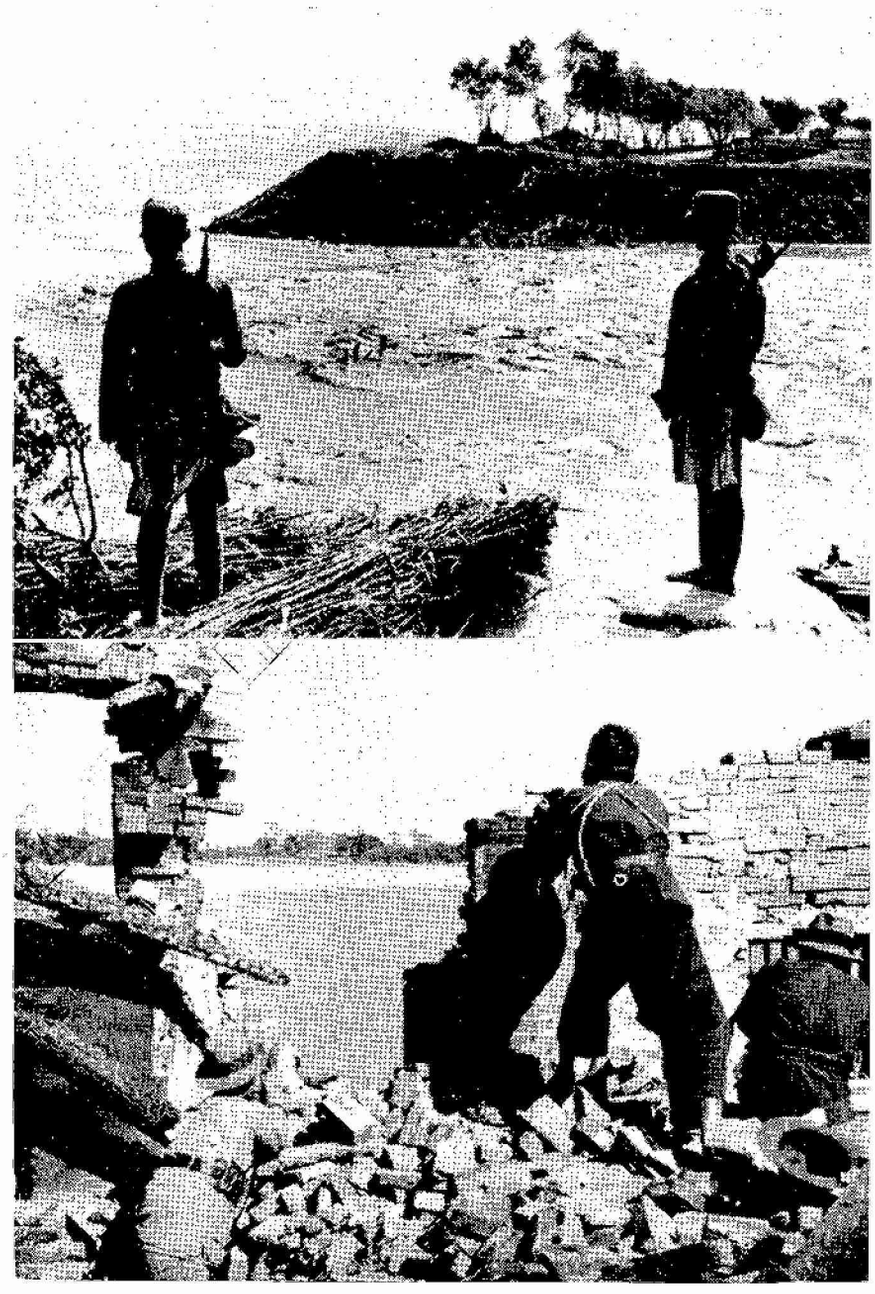
In concentrating their air raids on civilians, the message stated, the Japanese apparently had the following objectives in view: firstly, to demoralize the Chinese; secondly, to reduce the Chinese people's power of production; and thirdly, to disturb peace and order in the Chinese rear.

To combat the Japanese design, Gen. Chiang urged the following counter-measures:

Urges Counter-Measures

First and foremost, the people must remain firm in their determination to resist Japanese aggression, so as to "seek life in death." As the result of the stiff resistance offered by the Chinese forces in the past months, all the Japanese schemes had been defeated. The fact that the

On Two Fronts—North and South



Photos by Mary Fei

The striking picture above shows Chinese soldiers on guard at a point along the Yellow River. In the lower view are shown Chinese guerrilla fighters holding a position in a ruined building on the bank of a river in Kwangtung.

Japanese made repeated and indiscriminate air attacks on open cities, Gen. Chiang pointed out, was clear evidence of Japanese desperation, which drove them to resort to sheer terrorism in an effort to break the present deadlock in the military situation. It was imperative that China should consolidate her military strength and resist the invasion to the utmost ; otherwise, the entire people would be disarmed and massacred by the enemy.

Secondly, the message exhorted, the people must cooperate with the government in developing the rural districts, to which civilian residents in various cities should be evacuated, in order to avoid unnecessary loss of lives during Japanese air-bombings. Further, the development of the rural areas was also important as a means of consolidation of the state, for the strength of China, as an agricultural country, lies in its numerous rural districts.

Thirdly, the Generalissimo asked the people's cooperation with the government in strengthening the air defences. In this connection, the Government had already instructed the various local authorities to adopt air defence measures in the various cities, so as to reduce the casualties caused by Japanese air raids.

Referring to the progress of the campaign of resistance, the message expressed firm confidence in its ultimate success. Even since the outbreak of the Lukuochiao Incident about two years ago, it was pointed out, Japan had concentreated her entire national strength on the subjugation of China, but had failed to achieve her objective. The Japanese originally planned to win the war quickly. The Chinese, however, defeated this plan by stiff and continuous resistance.

After reviewing the successes scored by Chinese forces on the various fronts, the statement called attention to the fact that Japan boasts of an army which she has trained for many years, but its operations in China, however, have reflected little credit on its efficiency. The Japanese air force consists of only 2,000 airplanes. Even if it concentrates its activities on bombing the 2,000 Chinese cities, it can never destroy the 90 million Chinese rural districts. Indiscriminate Japanese air raids can never shake the determination of China's 450 million poepole to resist the invasion. On the contrary, they will only strengthen China's determination to resist and consolidate her national unity, the message concluded.

Conference Issues Manifesto

Of equal significance and designed to achieve the same objective as Gen. Chiang's message, was the manifesto issued by the National Production Conference which concluded its sessions at Chungking last week-end. Pointing out that it is the settled policy of the National Government to proceed simultaneously with the campaign of resistance and the tasks of national reconstruction, the manifesto stressed that a modern state must be strong economically, and culturally as well as militarily.

The important problem facing the country today is the development of productive enterprises. In order to attain victory in the present war, the manifesto stated, the economic system of the country must be improved and consolidated so as to increase the country's power of resistance.

Remaining in session for a week, the conference discussed various aspects of the problem of national production and adopted a number of resolutions for the promotion of productive enterprises, based on the *Min Sheng Chu I* (People's Livelihood) of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles. The resolutions aimed at the nationalization of productive enterprises and the solution of the problem of the people's livelihood, so as to lay a firm foundation for national reconstruction and increase the economic strength of the people'

Development Need Stressed

During the present period of national emergency, the manifesto emphasized, productive enterprises must be developed in order to meet the requirements of national defence. Special attention should be paid to the economic development of the Northwestern and Southwestern provinces, which are the base of the country's regeneration and reconstruction.

In view of the fact that agrrculture, afforestation and mining are the chief productive enterprises in China, the manifesto urged the establishment of an Agricultural Planning Committee, entrusted with the task of formulating measures for the increase of agricultural production through land reclamation projects, utilizing refugee labor, and regulation of prices of agricultural products. At the same time, measures were to be adopted to promote the exportation of native agricultural and mineral products, so as to improve China's international economic position.

Industrial development of the country must proceed simultaneously with the agricultural development, the manifesto stated. In accordance with the fixed policy of the National Government, the heavy and basic industries, which have an important bearing on national defence, should be operated by the state, while the various secondary industries are left to private enterprises, assisted and encouraged by the government.

Afforestation is also vastly important because timber will be greatly in demand for the execution of various projects of reconstruction.

Dr. H. H. Kung, who presided at the conference, made the following suggestions at the closing session : first, the services of the people throughout the country should be fully utilized for national reconstruction ; secondly, all existing means of production should be fully utilized ; thirdly, the principle of economy should be observed in promoting productive enterprises ; and fourthly, the requirements of the campaign of resistance should be given careful consideration in promoting national production, that is, projects having a vital bearing on national defence or social welfare should be undertaken first.

Wearing Down the Enemy

Commenting on the significance of the conference, the *Wen Hui Pao* declared that the strategy adopted by China is to wear down the enemy by a prolonged war. China's military leaders have repeatedly announced to the world that China is confident that she can achieve the task of national reconstruction through the execution of this strategy. China fully realizes that Japan, which is inherently weak in its economic structure, will be defeated in the end, if China strengthens her economic power in the course of the war.

Fully endorsing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's statement that "military strength depends upon the success of national economic reconstruction," the paper said that China could not expect to win the present life-and-death struggle if she failed to enhance her strength by increasing national productivity.

Under the direction of the Ministry of Economics, wartime economic construction in China is proceeding satisfactorily along five main lines, according to a Chungking message. They are : improvement of administrative efficiency, economic development of the interior, promotion of private economic enterprises, progressive attainment of self-sufficiency in military supplies, and the introduction of a planned economy in the construction of a permanent economic order for China.

Funds for Research

To encourage scientific research, the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund has made an appropriation of $236,000 to aid 192 scientific workers engaged in various kinds of research, the grant for the previous year being only $138,000.

The Sino-British Cultural Association held its fourth annual meeting at Chungking last week. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr,

(*Continued on page 416*)

Women Police in the Provisional Capital

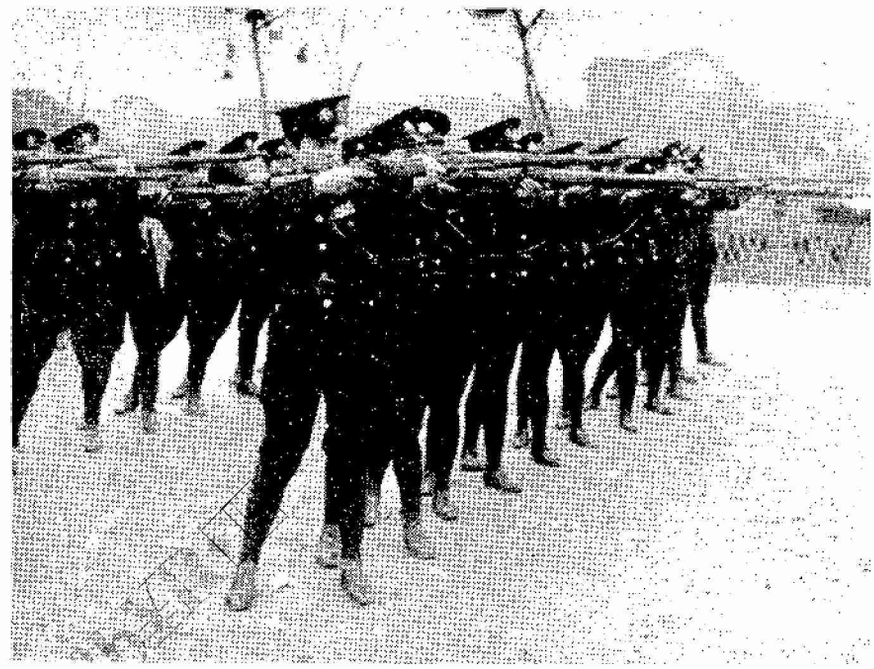


Photo by Mary Lei

Police officers are not usually noted for their pulchritudinous qualities. But that's not the case with this snappy squad of Chinese policewomen, part of a force recently organized in Chungking. Picture shows them at rifle practice.

Exiled Soviet Agent Bares Secrets of Agreement Between Germany, Japan

BY W. G. KRIVITSKY

The Pro-German in the Kremlin

Editor's Note—The following article by W. G. Krivitsky, abridged from the *Saturday Evening Post*, reveals, for the first time, details of the secret German-Japanese Agreement whose existence the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact was designed to conceal, and its effects on the policy of the Stalin Government vis-a-vis Germany. Since Krivitsky was the chief of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service in Western Europe between 1935-37, he is obviously well-qualified to disclose the true facts, since it was he who obtained copies of the German-Japanese correspondence through one of his agents working in Berlin. He broke with the Stalin Government in November, 1937 and having managed to evade Stalin's assassins, is now an exile living in the United States.

The article as a whole shows that Stalin has consistently pursued in his foreign policy a course designed to bring about a political agreement with Nazi Germany. He writes: "There is probably no more widespread myth in the world today than the one which presents Hitler and Stalin as mortal and irreconcilable enemies. It is a distorted, perverted picture, created by clever camouflage and the vaporings of propaganda. The true picture of the relations between Stalin and Hitler is that of a persistent suitor who will not be discouraged by rebuffs. Stalin is that suitor. There is enmity on the side of Hitler. On the side of Stalin there is fear. When the great myth of the Hitler-Stalin feud is exploded and the story of their relations is traced in their true light, the facts will show that Stalin has, since the death of Lenin, been the first among the Soviet leaders to favor close cooperation with Germany. If one can speak of a pro-German in the Kremlin, Stalin has been that figure all along."

I discovered, in the course of taking over our intelligence network, that one of our agents in Germany had come upon the trail of most secret negotiations that had been started between the Japanese military attache in Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, and Baron Joachim von Ribbentrop, then Hitler's unofficial minister for special foreign relations.

I decided that these negotiations were a matter of such paramount concern to the Soviet government that they required exceptional attention on my part. To watch their progress would be no routine affair. I needed for the task the boldest and the best men at our disposal. For this purpose I went to Moscow to take up the matter with headquarters. I returned to Holland armed with all the necessary authority and means to pursue to the bitter end the quest for authentic information on the Oshima-Ribbentrop conversations.

Embassies on Outside

These conversations were carried on outside of the ordinary diplomatic channels. The Japanese ambassador in Berlin and the German Foreign Office were not involved in them. Von Ribbentrop, Hitler's envoy extraordinary, was handling the matter privately with the Japanese general. By the end of 1935, the information in my possession showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the negotiations were progressing stage by stage toward a definite objective. We knew, of course, that the chief object of the pending deal was the Soviet Union.

We also knew that the Japanese army had for years been anxious to secure the plans and models of Germany's special anti-aircraft guns and other modern inventions for war purposes. The Tokyo militarists had shown themselves willing to go almost to any lengths to obtain from Berlin all the latest technical patents in the weapons of warfare. This was the starting point for the German-Japanese negotiations.

Stalin kept in close touch with the developments. Apparently Moscow decided to try to spike the negotiations by publicity. Early in January, 1936, reports began to appear in the Western European press that some kind of secret agreement had been concluded between Germany and Japan. On January tenth, Soviet Premier Molotov took official cognizance of these reports in referring to them publicly. Two days later, Berlin and Tokyo denied that there was any substance in the rumors. Our agents, however, were furnishing us enough evidence to prove that the Oshima-Ribbentrop conversations were no pipe dream.

Secrecy Increases

The effect of the publicity was to increase the secrecy of the negotiations, and to force the German and Japanese governments into devising some mask for the real treaty they had been striving to formulate. Throughout 1936, all the world capitals were astir with public and private reports of the German-Japanese deal. Diplomatic circles everywhere buzzed with exciting speculation, but lacked information as to what was actually going on behind the scenes in Berlin.

Moscow was pressing hard for documentary proof of the agreement. My men in Germany were risking their lives, in the face of almost insuperable difficulties, in their quest for that evidence. They knew that no expense was too high, no hazard too great, in the fulfillment of their mission.

It was known to us that the Nazi secret service was intercepting and had, as a matter of course, in its possession copies of all the coded messages exchanged during the negotiations between General Oshima and Tokyo.

Late in July, 1936, I received word that the complete file of all this confidential correspondence had at last been secured in photostatic form by our men in Berlin. The channel which had thus been opened would provide us with all the future messages from Oshima to his government and back.

The strain of the following days, when I knew that the priceless material was in our hands, but had to await its safe arrival from Nazi Germany, was nearly unbearable. No chances could be taken in the transporting of the documents after almost twelve months of supreme efforts to obtain them.

The Japanese Pact

On August eighth, word came through that the carrier of the secret correspondence had come out of Germany and was due in Amsterdam. I was in Rotterdam when the message arrived. I immediately got into my automobile, accompanied by an aide, and made a dash for Amsterdam. On the way, we met our agent, who was speeding to deliver the material to me. We stopped on the highway.

"Here it is. We've got it," he reported to me, and handed me some rolls of film —the form in which we usually put all our mail.

I decided to proceed to Haarlem, the nearest point where we had a secret photographic developing room. The Oshima correspondence was in Japanese code. For this we had been prepared. We had in our possession the secret Japanese code book. I also had awaiting us in Haarlem one of the best Japanese-language experts in the world, for whom we had scoured for months. It was Commissar Litvinov himself who furnished to Tokyo and Berlin the key to all these secrets in an address made the following November.

To Moscow in Code

I could not keep Moscow waiting for the arrival of the filmed documents by courier. I could not send coded messages from Holland. I had one of our men get ready to fly to Paris at a moment's notice, to send off a long coded message to Moscow which I was preparing.

I had before me, as it was being decoded, the entire sheaf of Oshima's correspondence with Tokyo, reporting step by step all his negotiations with Von Ribbentrop and the suggestions conveyed to Oshima by his government. General Oshima had reported that his negotiations were being conducted under the personal supervision of Hitler, who frequently conferred with Von Ribbentrop and gave him necessary instructions.

The correspondence revealed that the purpose of the negotiations was the conclusion of a secret pact to coordinate all the moves to be made by both Berlin and Tokyo in Western Europe as well as in the Pacific. No reference to the Communist International or any suggestion of an international move against the Comintern was contained in the correspondence covering more than a year of negotiations.

Under the terms of the secret agreement, Japan and Germany undertook to regulate between themselves all matters relating to the Soviet Union and to China, to take no action either in Europe or in the Pacific without consulting each other. At the same time, Berlin agreed to place its improvements in the weapons of war at the disposal of Tokyo and to exchange military missions with Japan.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, my courier took off for Paris with my coded message. I returned home and took a

rest for several days. The strain had exhausted me.

Pact Is Initialled

From now on, all the subsequent correspondence between General Oshima and Tokyo flowed through our hands with regularity. The secret pact had been drawn up and initialed by General Oshima and Von Ribbentrop. It was so worded as to extend the field of co-operation between Japan and Germany to include their interests beyond China and Soviet Russia.

There was but one problem to settle: How to camouflage the secret pact? As a last-minute thought, Hitler decided to draft an anti-Comintern pact as a smoke screen for the real article. Tokyo insisted, as we learned from the correspondence, that other powers, especially Italy and Poland, should be drawn into the orbit of its arrangement with Berlin. The anti-Comintern smoke screen was invented after the deal had been closed, and proved a most effective device in misleading world opinion.

On November twenty-fifth, in the presence of all the envoys of the foreign powers in Berlin, with the exception of that of the Soviet Union, the anti-Comintern pact was signed by the official representatives of the governments of Germany and Japan. That pact, directed against the Communist International, is a public document consisting of a couple of brief clauses. Behind it was concealed the secret agreement, the existence of which has never been acknowledged.

The Cat Out of the Bag

Stalin was, of course, in possession of all the documentary proof which I had furnished to Moscow on the Oshima-Ribbentrop deal. He decided to show Hitler and the world that the Soviet government had all the facts in its hands. Foreign Commissar Litvinov was assigned to spring the surprise upon Berlin. On November twenty-eighth, addressing an extraordinary session of the Congress of Soviets, Litvinov threw the bombshell:

"Well-informed people refuse to believe that in order to draw up the two meager articles which have been published of the German-Japanese agreement, it was necessary to conduct negotiations for fifteen months; that these negotiations should necessarily have been entrusted to a Japanese general and a German super-diplomat, and that these negotiations should have been conducted in extraordinary secrecy and kept secret even from German and Japanese official diplomacy . . .

Just a Cover

"As for the German-Japanese agreement which has been published, I would recommend to you not to seek for any meaning in it, since it really has no meaning, for the simple reason that it is only a cover for another agreement which was simultaneously discussed and initialed, probably also signed, and which was not published and is not intended for publication.

"I assert, realizing the full responsibility of my words, that it was precisely to the working out of this secret document, in which the word Communism is not even mentioned, that fifteen months of negotiations between the Japanese military attache and the German super-diplomat were devoted. . . . .

"The agreement with Japan will tend to spread a war which breaks out on one continent to at least two, if not more, continents."

There was consternation in Berlin after Litvinov's exposure. As far as my own share in this affair was concerned, Moscow hailed it as a triumph. I was recommended for presentation with the Order of Lenin. It had been approved all along the way, but in its final stage became mired in red tape just when the purge in the Army reached its climax. I never received it.

The American Sequel

The American sequel to the German-Japanese secret pact came to my attention, already in the United States, in January, 1939, when Hitler appointed his personal aide, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, consul general at San Francisco! Hitler had from the beginning of the pact with Tokyo figured on eventual action in the Pacific in conjunction with Japan.

Fritz Wiedemann is a member of Hitler's personal entourage, and one of the *Fuehrer's* most intimate and trusted collaborators. Captain Wiedemann was Private Hitler's commanding officer in the World War. The appointment of such a figure to a seemingly minor post on the Pacific bears witness to the effectiveness of the German-Japanese secret agreement.

Lieutenant General Oshima was elevated from the post of military attache to that of Japanese ambassador to Germany in October, 1938, and presented his credentials to Hitler on November twenty-second, last.

Now, what was the effect of the Berlin-Tokyo pact upon the Kremlin's foreign policy? How did Stalin react to Hitler's enveloping operation against the Soviet Union, begun in 1935 through the negotiations with Japan and consummated in the deal of November, 1936?

The Soviet Chess Game

Stalin continued simultaneously his two courses of action. The series of maneuvers he executed on the surface is largely a matter of open record. He consolidated the relations with France by a special treaty and pressed for an alliance. He entered into a mutual-assistance pact with Czechoslovakia. He launched the united-front campaign throughout the world. He had Litvinov inaugurate the crusade for collective security, designed to align all the great and small powers of the world in the defense of the Soviet Union from German-Japanese aggression. He intervened in Spain in order to forge a closer link with Paris and London.

All of these moves were intimately connected with his subsurface operations.

Stalin's underground maneuvers had one aim: To anchor his ship of state in the waters of Germany. No sooner was the German-Japanese pact signed than Stalin commissioned the trade envoy in Berlin, his personal emissary, David Kandelaki, to exert every effort toward making a deal with Hitler. At a meeting of the Politbureau held at this time, Stalin gave the word to all his lieutenants: "In the nearest future we shall consummate an agreement with Germany."

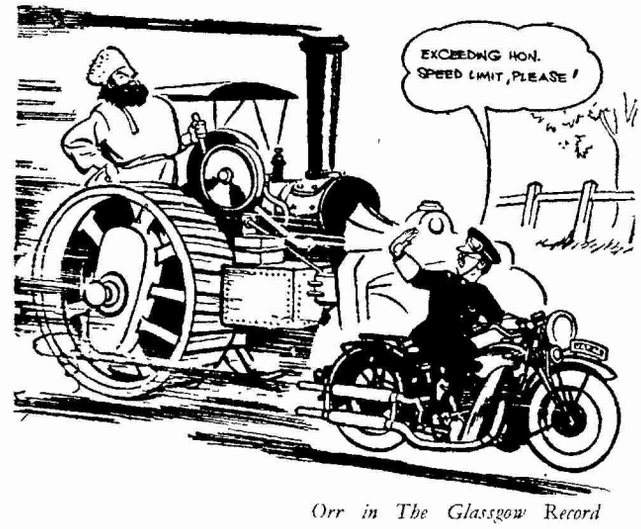
In December, 1936, I received orders to apply the brakes on our secret network within Germany, as the reader already knows from my previous article. The first months of 1937 passed in expectancy of a favorable outcome of Kandelaki's secret negotiations. I was in Moscow when he arrived from Berlin, in April, accompanied by the Ogpu representative in Germany. Kandelaki brought with him the draft of an agreement with the Nazi government. He was received in private audiences by Stalin, who was sure at the time that he had at last achieved the end of all his pursuits, an understanding with Hitler.

Simple-Minded Yezhov

At this time I had occasion to confer with Yezhov, then head of the Ogpu, at length. Yezhov had reported to Stalin on certain matters then submitted to him for action by me. Yezhov had been a metal worker in his youth, raised in the Stalin school. This dreaded marshal of the great purge had a simple mind. Any question of policy he took up with Stalin at once. Whatever the big boss said, he repeated almost word for word, and translated it into action.

Yezhov and I were discussing various reports in our possession as to discontent within Germany, and as to possible opposition to Hitler on the part of the old monarchist groups and circles. Yezhov had that day conferred with Stalin on the subject. As he spoke, he sounded like a phonographic record of the boss himself. Occasionally, he ascribed his views to Stalin.

Far Eastern Road Scene



Orr in The Glasgow Record

"What is all this drivel about discontent with Hitler in the German army?" declaimed Yezhov to me. "What does an army need to be contented? Ample rations? Hitler furnishes them. Good arms and equipment? Hitler supplies them. Prestige and honor? Hitler has given them to his army. A sense of power and victory? Hitler has brought that, too, to his soldiers. What nonsense, all this talk about army unrest in Germany.

"As for the capitalists, what do they need a Kaiser for? They wanted to put the workers back at their lathes in the factories. Hitler has done it for them. They wanted to get rid of the Communists. Hitler put them in jail and concentration camps for them. They were fed up with labor unions and strikes. Hitler has put labor under state control and outlawed strikes. Why should the industrialists be discontented?"

Yezhov continued in the same vein. Germany was strong. She was now the strongest power in the world. Hitler had made her so. Who could doubt that fact? How could anyone in his senses fail to reckon with it? For Soviet Russia there was but one course. And he quoted Stalin: "We must come to terms with a superior power such as Nazi Germany.

Stalin Rebuffed Again

But Hitler again rebuffed Stalin's advances. By the end of 1937, with the collapse of the Stalin plans in Spain and the Japanese invasion of China, the international isolation of the Soviet Union became self-

evident. Stalin retreated to a position of seeming neutrality in the rivalry between the two camps of major powers in the Old World. On November 27, 1937, speaking in Leningrad, Foreign Commissar Litvinov poked fun at the democratic nations for their handling of the Fascist nations.

On March 3, 1938, Stalin crowned his great purge by staging his ten-day super-trial of the Rykov-Bukharin-Krestinsky group of prisoners, who were charged with being traitors in the pay of Germany. These men, who had been Lenin's closest associates and who were among the fathers of the Soviet Revolution, were doomed by Stalin when it was already known that Hitler had Austria in his grasp.

On March twelfth, Hitler annexed Austria. Moscow replied to that seizure by a proposal to call a parley of all the European nations, large and small, with the exception of the powers of the Berlin-Tokyo-Rome axis. During the annexation of the Sudeten areas from Czechoslovakia last September, Litvinov proposed concerted aid to Prague, conditional upon action by the League of Nations. Both schemes were, in fact, abridged editions of the collective-security maneuver.

Straws in the Wind

Stalin himself remained silent during the tremendously eventful year of 1938. But signs were not wanting since Munich of a renewal of Stalin's wooing of Hitler.

On January 12, 1939, there took place before the entire diplomatic corps in Berlin the cordial and demonstrative chat of Hitler with the new Soviet ambassador.

A week later an item appeared in the London *News-Chronicle* reporting a coming rapprochement between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Singularly enough, it was immediately and prominently reprinted, without comment and without refutation, in the Moscow *Pravda*, Stalin's mouthpiece.

On January twenty-fifth, W. N. Ewer, the diplomatic correspondent of the London *Daily Herald*, leading British Labor paper, reported that the Nazi government was "now almost convinced that, in the event of a European war, the Soviet Union would adopt a policy of neutrality and non-intervention," and that a German trade delegation whose "objects are political rather than commercial" was on the way to Moscow.

Early in February it was disclosed that Moscow had made a deal to sell its oil only to Italy and Germany and to those nations friendly to the Rome-Berlin axis, that for the first time in its history the Soviet government had stopped the sale of oil to private foreign corporations, and that the new policy would provide supplies vital to Italy and Germany in case of war with Great Britain and France.

Axis Against Axis

Then, on Friday, March 10, 1939, Stalin at last spoke up for the first time since the annexation of Austria and of the Sudeten lands by Hitler. He displayed such remarkable good humor toward Hitler that it came as a shock to world opinion. He excoriated the democracies for plotting to "poison the atmosphere and provoke a conflict" between Germany and Soviet Russia, for which, he said, there were "no visible grounds."

Three days after Stalin's speech, Hitler dismembered Czechoslovakia. Two days later, he extinguished Czechoslovakia altogether. The world now knows that such is the price of Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. But what it does not yet fully realize is that this price is shared also by Stalin's policy of appeasement.

It follows from the record that Stalin is now playing the Rome-Berlin axis against the London-Paris axis. Stalin thinks that he will succeed by his policy in keeping Hitler away from the Ukraine and the rest of the Soviet Union. Stalin's predilection has always been for Germany. His respect is for power. His distrust of the Western democracies is greater than his distrust of the totalitarian states.

To Stalin it is clear that Hitler has undertaken to move next in Southeastern Europe, to solve the problems created by Versailles in those areas, to bring the peoples and resources of those countries under his political and economic domination, and to expand his military base for his future operations.

What Stalin Knows

Stalin knows that Hitler has in recent years reached out and secured footholds for a leap almost in every direction. Hitler has established a base close to the Ukraine. He has come nearer to France. He has dropped an anchor in the Pacific and put his hand in South America. He is within striking ditsance of the British Empire in the Near East, toward Baghdad. And he has, with the aid of Mussolini, driven a stake in colonial Africa.

Stalin knows that only when Hitler is finished with the consolidation of Central Europe will the question arise in Berlin as to the direction in which to strike.

Stalin hopes that he may divert Hitler from the Ukraine and steer him elsewhere, as he tried to inspire him in his speech of March tenth.

Stalin wants to avoid war at any cost. He fears war most. If Hitler will assure him peace, even at the price of important economic concessions, he will appease Hitler further and give him a free hand in all other directions.

His Presentiment

Mucha, Warsaw

Stalin: "Hitler in the Saar, Hitler in Sudetenland, Hitler in Czech Prague. It will be my turn next if I can't make a deal with him."

Guerrillas Blow Up Nippon Troop Train

On May 14, according to a belated Chinese report received in Shanghai this week, more than 100 Japanese soldiers were killed or injured when Chinese guerrillas blew up a troop train near the Hwang Ling Cheng railway station, between Wusih and Changchow, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The report said that the locomotive and three coaches were blown sky high when a land mine exploded beneath them.

Stalin-Hitler Deal is Possible, Says Strong

An interesting commentary on the disclosures of W. G. Krivitsky published on this and preceding pages is furnished by Miss Anna Louise Strong in an article in the May issue of *Asia* magazine, entitled "Is Moscow Out of the World?"

Miss Strong, an American journalist who has lived in the Soviet Union for many years, and a staunch supporter of the Stalin regime, lately returned to the United States. She relates that whereas on her previous visit to the United States eight months ago, lecture audiences asked questions about the Soviet "trials," today they are interested in the direction of Soviet foreign policy, above all the question whether Stalin is about to make a deal with Hitler.

The writer evidently thinks such a deal is possible. After a long dissertation intended to show that Soviet foreign policy is consistently designed to serve the popular masses everywhere against their oppressors, she says that Marshal Tukhachevsky and other Soviet generals were inspired with the "Napoleonic vision" of a Russian-German alliance, that to this end (she repeats the official Soviet version) they conspired with the German *Reichswehr*, and that Stalin showed what he thought of the idea by executing them for treason. Then:

"Yet there might be conditions under which Soviet-German *rapprochement* might again happen, as in Rapallo Treaty days. Never have the Soviets allowed their hate for Fascism to become hate of the German nation. Never do they forget that behind Nazi Germany are those great imperial forces whose brutal pressure tortured the Germans into producing Hitler—the City of London and the heavy industry of France. These, no less than Hitler, are the 'Fascists' of the child's textbook, 'the permanent enemies of the world's working-class and of the Soviets.'"

China's "Green Sea" Province Forges Ahead

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 泳)

CHINGHAI, or the "Green Sea," is one of the largest provinces in China with an area of 2,032,050 *fong li* (one *fong li* is the approximate equivalent of 0.576 sq. km.). It is surpassed in size only by the province of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, which has an area of 8,161,946 *fong li*. The density of population in Chinghai however, is only 1.63 persons per sq. km. It is thus one of the most sparsely populated as it is one of the most remote and backward of China's provinces.

But Chinghai has shared the good fortune of all the other hinterland provinces. China's war of resistance has served to spur the opening up of these remote regions in the west, the southwest and the northwest. Formerly they were all backward and mainly pastoral lands. Now they have become "rear provinces" of the greatest importance to the nation. They are scenes of planning today, and tomorrow they will become new industrial and cultural centers.

Happenings in Chinghai

What is happening in Chinghai? Dr. Chiencett Wu, director of the Department of Industry of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in the New Year special supplement of the *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, organ of the Kuomintang, proposed the building of a permanent center for the national defense industries in western China. He singled out Chinghai for special mention in this regard.

Before the war commenced, Dr. Wu made a tour of investigation through the provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shansi, Suiyuan, Ningsia, Shensi, Kansu and Chinghai, and he asserts that of all these provinces Chinghai, the "Green Sea", impressed him most. Among other things, he pointed out that Chinghai possesses some of the world's richest forest lands, being surpassed only by Canada.

The economic importance of Chinghai was realized by the government a long time ago. The Central Institute of Political Science opened a special department on the Mongolian and Tibetan languages and this institute sent two missions to Sikong and Chinghai, respectively. The investigators drew up lengthy reports containing recommendations, but none of these have been published yet.

Movement of Reform

Nevertheless, things have been happening in the "Green Sea" province. Visitors from there say that material changes have taken place in the past two years. Under the able administration of Gen. Ma Pufang, provincial chairman, there has been a widespread movement of reform. Provincial employees are mostly young men around 30 years of age.

The first conference on affairs of the province drew up a six-point administrative program providing for the creation of a *pao chia* system (local self-defense organization), training of the youth, construction of highways, forestation, suppression of opium and liquidation of illiteracy.

There are 17 *hsien* in the province. With the exception of six, mostly inhabited by Mongolians and Tibetans, the *pao chia* system is now in full swing. The 144,000 households, comprising 931,076 people in the 11 *hsien*, are divided into 36 *chu* or districts. From the *chu* are created lower divisions. There are 384 *hsiang* (villages) and *chen* (towns). Then there are 1,262 *pao* and 12,279 *chia*. A census of the province has been taken.

According to current regulations, the military training system calls first for the training of youths between the ages of 18 and 30. The second category includes those between 31 and 40 years of age, and the third between 41 and 50. Each training period lasts two months and when the several categories have each been given two months' training, the process starts over again with further two-months' training periods. It is learned that the fourth period of training for the first age category is already under way.

In a proclamation, the provincial government has made it plain that military training is compulsory for all. Upon completion of training, the individual is given a certificate. Without such certificates no one can move about freely in the province.

Another sign of the awakening of Chinghai is that there are no opium addicts in the province under 40 years of age. The province plants no opium and its importation is strictly forbidden.

There is also a concerted movement against illiteracy. Every able-bodied youth undergoing military training must attend class for half an hour each day. Children are compelled to go to school. Classes are conducted, in many cases, in temples. In the villages it is not unusual to see a class in the open air, the blackboard perched on a mud-rest and the children seated on heaps of dried mud. The teachers are mostly graduates of primary schools, while heads of the *pao chia*, appointed by magistrates, occasionally give lessons.

Language Classes

In August of last year a special class with an enrollment of 300 was opened to teach the Mongolian and Tibetan languages. When qualified in the languages, these students will be employed by the provincial government to open up and help modernize the six *hsien* inhabited by Mongolians and Tibetans.

A pioneer medical training institute has also been founded in the province with 100 students, also a special class for the training of veterinarians.

The "Green Sea" province is becoming modernized and will be useful to the nation in the future.

Chungking, April 22, 1939

Comforts for China's Soldiers

Photo by Mary Fei

This collection of "comforts" was sent to the front from Chungking.

Hsinking Meet Favors New Economic Policies

Fundamental changes in the economic systems of Japan and Manchukuo to eradicate the customs barrier between the two countries were unanimously proposed by delegates to the sixth session of the Japan-Manchukuo industrial conference in Hsinking last week, *Domei* reported. The following four measures were proposed: Establishment of an organ to control trade development in East Asia; cooperative promotion of various industrial enterprises in both countries; fundamental revisions in the economic systems of both countries; lifting of restrictions on Japanese exports to Manchukuo.

In order to strengthen the "common economic bloc" of Japan, Manchukuo and China an organization to control trade development of East Asiatic countries, as a contribution to the establishment of a new order, was considered necessary. The organization will formulate systematic plans to expand industrial production and promote trade.

Regulation of the utilization of technical skill and elements of production will be planned. Ultimate abolition of the customs barrier between Japan and Manchukuo should be effected in order to realize the economic unification of the two countries, the delegates decided. Limitations now in effect on Japanese exports to Manchukuo, which is included in the "yen bloc," should be removed as they are impeding trade, the conferees decided.

Japan Deports Group of 27 U.S.S.R. Citizens

Twenty seven Soviet citizens, arrested by the police in Tokyo, Shimane and Tottori prefectures, as well as in the Hokkaido, on charges of engaging in Communistic activities, were repatriated last week, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*. The group was taken to Vladivostok in a Japanese steamer that sailed from Tsuruga.

Shake-Down Cruise of 'Sea Dragon' Described by Lost Junk Adventurer

BY RICHARD HALLIBURTON

(Kansas City Star)

Editor's Note—The junk on which the author of this article was attempting to cross the Pacific from Hongkong to San Francisco, was last heard from in the region of Midway Island toward the end of March, when her radio operator reported that they had run into a violent storm. This article, which appeared in the Kansas City Star on March 19, dated from Hongkong, was probably the last Halliburton wrote.

HONG KONG in its hundred years of history has seen many a ship come and go. But few ships in this great port have ever caused as much commotion as the departure for America, on a recent Saturday, of the Chinese junk Sea Dragon. As a member of the crew I was too busy at the tiller to realize what a farewell we were getting. Half the town, it seems, crowded onto the docks to wave good-by.

After weeks of discouraging delays and false starts, our junk was ready for its great adventure. Two thousand gallons of fresh water were aboard, enough oil to fuel our auxiliary engine for ten days, and a three months supply of food for twelve men.

Seaman Left Behind

We were leaving behind one of our best seamen, Gordon Torrey—ill in the hospital. Another seaman, Paul Mooney, had suffered a broken ankle, but refused to let this prevent his sailing with us. We had three new men. Ben Plagg, a recent graduate of Bowdoin college, had been a crew member aboard the President Pierce. When he missed his ship in Hong Kong, and we found him on the beach, we practically shanghaied him aboard our junk. Richard Davis, a young American engineer employed here, offered us his services if we would give him a ride as far as Honolulu. We agreed.

Shortly before we left, a 17-year-old youth, obviously part Portuguese, applied for the job of mess-boy. I asked this dark-skinned Latin whether his name was Miguel or Manuel. He said it was Patrick Kelly. The boy had been born in Canton of an American father and a Portuguese mother. He had an American passport, but had never seen America. Now was his chance. Warning him of the terrors ahead, we invited Pat to join us. When we sailed, the entire Portuguese colony, several hundred strong, came to the dock to bid the mess-boy bon voyage.

Two Siamese Kittens

Captain Welch, Engineer Von Fehren, Seamen Chase, Potter and Barstow, Radioman Petrich, Cook Sligh, two Siamese kittens, two Chow puppies and I, completed the crew.

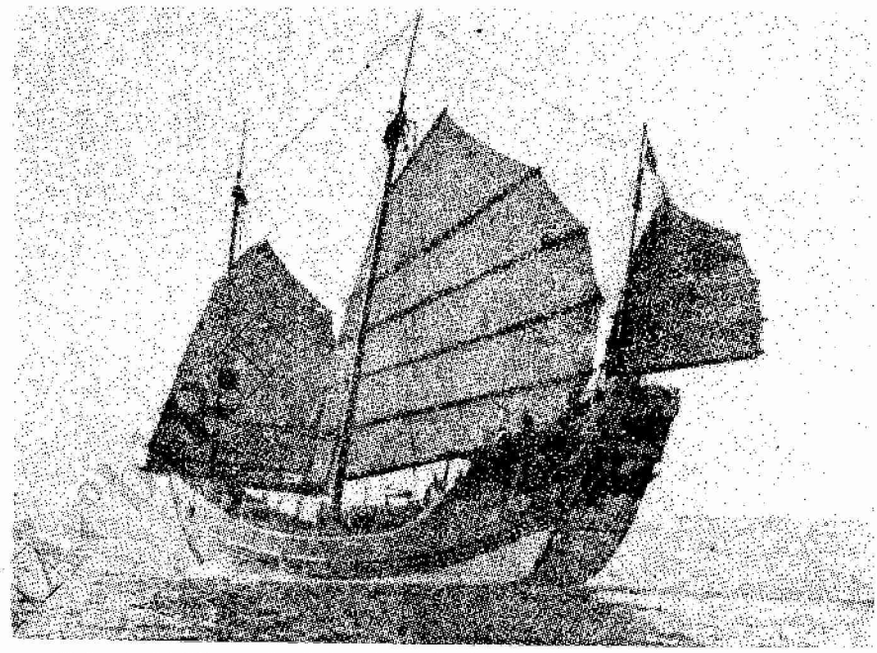
Occupying the other half of the wharf, on the day we sailed, towered the President Coolidge—the biggest American liner on the Pacific. She was sailing, too, and her crew and passengers joined in the chorus of good-bys. Two airplanes flew overhead. Firecrackers popped from our masthead. The sun shone with unusual ardor on our lacquer-red hull and painted stern. Our new American flag stood out handsomely in the breeze. We could not have asked for a more glorious—or noisier—departure.

Three months before, we had entered Hong Kong's spectacular harbor, and watched the fleets of fishing junks scurrying from our steamer's path. To cross the Pacific in just such a junk as one of these, was the project that had brought us 8,000 miles from home.

We wasted two precious weeks trying to buy a junk, before we decided to build one. Despite the relentless way we drove our workmen forward (once we had made up our minds), the Sea Dragon was not launched till two months after our arrival, and another month passed before the sails and rigging were in place.

Late in January, with all our stores aboard, we fixed our sailing hour—"tomorrow at dawn." At the very point of departure, Gordon Torrey was taken ill, and whisked from the junk to the hospital.

Lost in the Pacific Ocean



Richard Halliburton's bright-hued junk, the Sea Dragon, is seen here on a trial trip in Hongkong harbor. While attempting to cross the Pacific to San Francisco, where the junk was to have been displayed at the Golden Gate Exposition, Halliburton and his crew encountered a storm near Midway Island toward the end of March and have not been heard from since.

More delay, till we kidnaped Ben Flagg to fill Gordon's place.

Once more—"We sail tomorrow"—whereupon Paul Mooney, stepping down the ladder into the main cabin, slipped and plunged to the bottom. We carried *him* to the hospital with a broken ankle. The doctors said he would have to stay in bed five days before they could even apply a plaster cast. Five days! On the sixth day Mooney, and his plaster ankle, hobbled aboard.

Meanwhile we had eaten up part of our stores. We must replenish. But our money had given out. We had to send frantic appeals to America for more capital. In three days more the money came. It came at noon. At 2 o'clock we were headed for the high seas.

We turned up the coast of China, as the peak above Hong Kong faded behind us, as a warm twilight came, as a huge moon rose out of the sea. The north-east monsoon, which, on nine days out of ten at this season would have been blowing a gale against us, had faded to a pleasant starboard breeze. This breeze our foresail caught and drove us steadily up the channel between China and Formosa.

Midnight came; the watch changed. But nobody, not even the Siamese kittens, would go to bed—not in this tropical night—not on this still and shining ocean. In this perfect setting our Sea Dragon made a picture of rare and original beauty. The white and red of her hull could be clearly seen in the luminous night; her huge eyes peered forward; the two enormous dragons, painted on each side of the soaring poop, seemed to be alive and writhing upward. On the stern the 3-foot gilded Chinese characters—Sea Dragon. Hong Kong—gleamed in the moonlight.

No Japanese, No Pirates

Where were the Japanese? Where were the pirates? We were ready to meet both. In my briefcase were letters of introduction to any Japanese naval officers who might stop us. Also we had American flags painted on either side of our hull. In our arsenal were enough shot-guns to frighten off whole armadas of pirates.

All night long, traveling this main steamship lane between Shanghai and Hong Kong, we were in sight of ships. All night long we sailed through fleet after fleet of fishing junks. We were astonished to see them. Three months previously, steaming south aboard a passenger ship, we had not encountered a single junk along the entire coast. Japanese warcraft were then sinking every junk that left the shore.

Time and again their path crossed ours. Their crews, startled by the bright spectacle of the Sea Dragon, seemed unable to believe their eyes—a junk like theirs in shape, but far bigger, and with colored sails, and red hull, and golden dragons crawling up the poop. These fishermen had had no warning—nobody had told them—they just looked up, and there in the moonlight appeared a beautiful vision of a junk.

When dawn came we were 100 miles from Hong Kong—100 miles in fourteen hours—an average of better than six knots. I began to calculate our date of arrival in San Francisco . . . 170 miles a day . . . 1,190 miles in a week . . . 8,000 miles in less than seven weeks . . . we'd be home

by the end of March!

This blissful dream-voyage, obviously, could not last. And we were awakened from it by a blow right between the eyes. At noon on the second day, with incredible suddenness, the sun departed, black clouds raced overhead, the wind swept down, the waves rose. We were heading into a storm. Pitching and rolling, our decks awash, we held to our course. Junks we saw now were hidden, half the time, behind the waves. One wave pitched us forward so violently that the radio aerial, atop the mizzen mast, was torn from its lashings, leaving the wire to thrash about in the wind. In a bosun's chair Ben Flagg was lifted aloft, and, clinging to the gyrating mast, nailed the aerial in place again.

Everything not fastened down began to be flung about the ship. Cook Sligh was having a frantic time with his pots and pans. Patrick Kelly lay in his bunk, half dead from seasickness. No cooking—no messboy. Seizing the rail with one hand we fed ourselves apples and dry bread with the other.

The Mate Is Injured

In this crisis, we turned on our auxiliary engine full force. The engine room hatch had to be closed because of the weather, and the fumes from the newly painted tanks and bulkheads, escaping into the main cabin, were almost overpowering. Potter, our first mate and the most experienced sailor aboard, in struggling with the mainsail boom, ruptured himself. We put him to bed, and watched anxiously to see if "rest" would cure him. (Rest, at this point, was about as possible as it would have been on a roller coaster.)

At 6 o'clock on the second afternoon we caught sight of a lighthouse on the China coast. At 6 o'clock next morning the same lighthouse was still in the same place. We had not gained an inch. Captain Welch decided to change his course, head southeast, and try to sail around the southern tip of Formosa instead of the northern.

With the wind now on our beam, we moved forward again, and on the third day made another hundred miles, despite mountainous seas and howling winds.

In this rough weather we soon found that our steering system was not the best. Junks do not have steering wheels, but rather clumsy tillers manipulated by block and tackle. In calm seas, with a steady wind, one man can handle this apparatus; but when the waves run high and subject the ship to violent motion, it takes two men to hold the course.

Made in China!

Our tiller and compass were on the after deck, exposed to wind and weather. The steersmen got the full force of spray and rain. With the storm came such downpours that we had to wear our oilskins every waking hour. Unfortunately they had been made in China, so that before long the oil washed off and the rain seeped through. At best, with a full crew, these discomforts would have made us miserable enough. But with Potter prostrate in his bunk in the forward cabin, and Mooney able only to act as lookout, we were short two hands at the tiller. Consequently Flagg, Barstow, Chase and I had to stand watch at the tiller, four hours on, four hours off, day and night, in pairs.

The southern tip of Formosa was now only fifty miles away. (Welch estimated we were 300 miles east of Hong Kong.) Once we were around Formosa we'd have a northerly current which would increase our speed two knots. In a few hours more we'd be out of trouble.

All this time Potter had been suffering torments. A high fever had come upon him. For two days and nights he was unable to take food or water. Obviously he was not getting better, but much worse.

Welch and I held a council. The next possible port was Keelung—300 miles away—at Formosa's northern tip. We might try to take Potter there, but there was no guarantee we could make it. If not, the next port of call was Midway island, 4,000 miles beyond. Should we push on and hope to make Keelung, or should we take no chances and retreat to Hong Kong?

One more look at Potter's flushed face and fevered eyes, and we voted to turn around. A life—and a very fine life—might be at stake. So we swung the tiller with a mighty swing, spun the ship about, and set our course back to China.

Back in Hong Kong

On the late afternoon of the sixth day, bearded, exhausted and dejected, we caught sight, far in the distance, of the mountains rising behind Hong Kong. In the darkness we crept through the treacherous confusion of reefs and islands that surrounds the harbor, and found our way to the old familiar dock. We were glad it was midnight, and that no one was on hand to see our ignominious return.

An ambulance rushed Potter off to the hospital. The doctors assured him he could be mended without an operation. But they would not consider allowing him to sail with the Sea Dragon again. Patrick Kelly resigned. Five days of seasickness cured the poor fellow of his hunger for adventure. We'll have a Chinese messboy instead.

Our junk, taking advantage of its return to port, is in dry dock. We are adding a fin keel to the bottom of the ship. Few junks have fin keels, but few junks plan to tempt the Pacific ocean. This keel will give us needed stability, and allow us to carry more canvas with less rolling.

Prophetic Words

We need more men in order to assure our ship three watches. If Americans cannot be found by the time we are ready to leave again, we'll take Chinese sailors. Next time—in about another week—we plan to slip away as quietly as possible, and head east, again around the southern end of Formosa—and straight on to Midway. When I send my next dispatch, from there, I hope it will contain the story of a few good storms, but no report of further mishaps to ship or crew.

P. S.—I forgot to say that on our shakedown cruise the Siamese kittens were very seasick, and have asked to be left behind. But the black Chow puppies turned out to be excellent sailors, and seemed as distressed at our retreat to Hong Kong as we were ourselves.

Norwegian Surgeons to Serve China's Forces

According to an announcement by the China Defence League in Hongkong, Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, head of the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross, has accepted an offer of the Norwegian Committees for Chinese and Spanish Relief to pay the passage to China, and the salaries for one year, of 50 surgeons who formerly served with the Republican forces in Spain and who are now unemployed in the south of France. As soon as they receive visas, the surgeons will proceed to China.

A *Domei* report from Hongkong at the beginning of this week said that 40 unemployed French airmen, including 26 who lost their livelihood following the collapse of Loyalist Spain in whose air force they served, recently arrived in China to join the Chinese air force.

Foochow is Shelled, Bombed in One Day

A Japanese gunboat shelled Foochow, provincial capital of Fukien, on May 19, according to a *Kuo Min* report, but departed down the Min River after firing a few rounds which, the agency said, caused no damage of military importance. The number of casualties, if any, was not stated. On the same day, according to the same agency, Japanese aircraft raided the city three times and dropped 12 bombs.

Three Japanese seaplanes bombed and machine-gunned Swatow, Kwangtung seaport, on May17, scoring a direct hit on the building of the Bank of Kwangtung. Casualties, *Reuter* said, were numerous.

An American mission station at Tungpei, on the Honan-Hupeh border, was completely destroyed in a Japanese air raid on May 2, according to a *Reuter* report from Peiping on May 17. There were several Chinese casualties, but no foreigners were hurt. The Japanese Army is said to have been supplied with a map, showing the position of the mission, a year ago.

An eye-witness account of a Japanese air raid on Shaoyang (formerly Paoking) in Hunan province on Apr. 30 has been given by a correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* in that city. Most of the bombs, he said, fell in open spaces, a few in water and some on buildings. Two bomb shelters were caved in, killing about 70 people who had taken shelter there.

Ambassador Johnson at U.S. Trade Week Dinner

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, who arrived here on the s.s. President Coolidge on Wednesday, was listed among prominent guests expected to be present at a dinner in the American Club Friday night, arranged by the American Chamber of Commerce as part of the Foreign Trade Week program.

A feature of the dinner program was to be the reception of a broadcast address by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, which was to include special greetings to the gathering in connection with Foreign Trade Week.

At a tiffin the same day, the Chamber was joint host with the American University Clubs to about 70 young people, Chinese and American students, bound for the United States to continue their studies.

Ho Ying-ching to Direct Northwest Headquarters

The *Kuo Min* agency reported from Chungking this week that General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, was to be appointed to the concurrent post of Acting Director of the Northwestern Provisional Headquarters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, at Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, replacing General Cheng Chien, who has been transferred to another post.

Shanghai Telephone Co. Reports More Revenue

Operations of the Shanghai Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938 produced a net income of $948,200 as compared with $927, 995 in 1937, it was announced this week, the increase being $20,205. The Company's annual report noted that while income had increased, operating expenses had also risen, while there had also been a loss because of the fall in the foreign exchange value of the Chinese dollar.

Refugee Describes Underground Work in Nazi Reich

BY AN EMIGRE

Editor's Note—This article was written by a local German refugee who spent some years in both London and Paris, the centers of the German emigration. It gives a vivid portrayal of the difficulties which the opposition has to overcome in order even merely to harass the Hitler dictatorship. That opposition within Germany to the Hitler regime is very real, although for the most part forced underground, was indicated in a Reuter dispatch from Metz on April 28 which said that Nazi troops had fired on demonstrating workers in Saarbrucken on the occasion of Hitler's 50th birthday, killing ten and wounding many others. The dispatch (see The Review for May 6, page 293) said that the workers were protesting against the 60-hour week.

THE Hitler government has been in power for more than six years. Normally, opposition movements of various descriptions should have come out into the open during this lengthy period. Yet nothing of the kind has happened. The dreaded *Gestapo* (Secret Police) see to that. The glaring mistakes which the Government committed both in the provinces of politics and economics do not seem to arouse any public resentment. The newspapers are pressed into the straightjacket of an efficient censorship. Anyone who dares utter even mild criticisms of the Government is immediately sent to a concentration camp. Political jokes and political satire are "out." If some artist ventures to express any ideas considered unwholesome from the viewpoint of the dictatorship, his license is withdrawn and he is unable to continue working at his profession.

Yet dissatisfaction is growing. The deterioration of the food situation, the Government's failure to increase wages, the rise in the cost of living, and last but not least the continuous military training to which the masses are subjected, all have combined to make the ruling men highly unpopular. Many Germans also strongly disapprove of the persecution of the Jewish minority.

Effort to Enlighten

Yet there is one big question which puzzles everybody, Nazis included. It is, simply: What is going to happen? This question remains unanswered.

In spite of the tremendous difficulties, a few courageous men and women in Germany try to enlighten the broad masses, who otherwise would become morons under the pressure of official propaganda.

In Germany, the Government is almighty and the parties formerly in existence are anathematized. They are denounced in terms of unmeasured abuse and nothing but bad is said to have existed under the Weimar Republic. The masses are forced to join the Nazi party which has become identical with the state. If they rebel, they are immediately "eliminated," which means complete economic ruin for the individuals concerned. For this reason, opposition movements must needs confine themselves to "subterranean" activities.

New Political Consciousness

With the aid of prominent personalities among the emigres, it has become possible to assist in the formation of a new political consciousness in Germany. In the centers of German emigration, notably in London and Paris, much constructive work has been accomplished. The multitude of parties which unfortunately characterised the German democracy have disappeared. It is now more than a year since a renewed and vigorous German "popular front," comprising everybody from the Conservatives to the Communists, has come into being. It was by no means easy to establish unanimity among so many different types of men, everyone of whom has a different —and often a strongly indidivual—character.

Yet, finally, success was achieved. The political prisoners in the concentration camps, the members of the "illegal" political parties and many intellectuals learnt the good news in devious and roundabout ways. Everywhere it was greeted with tremendous joy. The watchword was given out to join the mass organisations of the Nazi party, to join the Army and the Navy, to cooperate with the masses wherever possible and to enlighten them slowly but surely by personal conversations and heart-to-heart talks.

The new method has already proven its value. The outward show of unity, which the "subversive" elements put up, combining it with cautious and destructive efforts within the Nazi organizations, severely handicaps Hitler's secret police. The way in which this has been achieved was a thorny one.

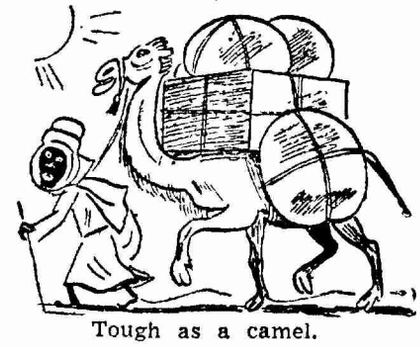
As a first step, new committees for action were formed. Their delegates, under the guise of harmless commercial travellers, went abroad where the guiding principles for further work were worked out. Especially since the rape of Austria and the annexation of the Sudeten region, an ever-increasing number of men have been prepared to sacrifice their all for the cause of democracy. Until early in 1938, the secret police had succeeded in discovering most of the opposition centers, due to an elaborate and intricate system of espionage.

Help from Abroad

Therefore, a process of complete reorganization had become imperative. There was a lack of funds and only with the help of friends abroad did it become possible to finance the activities of the "popular front" in Germany. A number of "illegal" newspapers made their appearance. They were either put out in the same manner as ordinary newspapers, designed for consumption by the general public, or else they were designed merely for the workers in large industrial plants. As soon as it became possible to collect some funds within Germany, the political prisoners were supported both by monetary grants and by delivery of supplies. The women and children who remained at liberty were also taken care of.

Citizen of Totalitarian State?

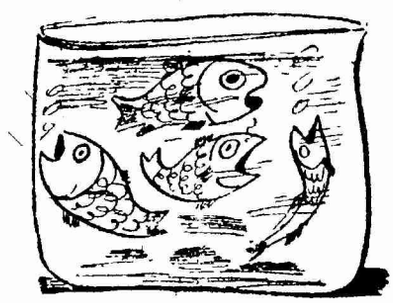
Hard working as an ox.



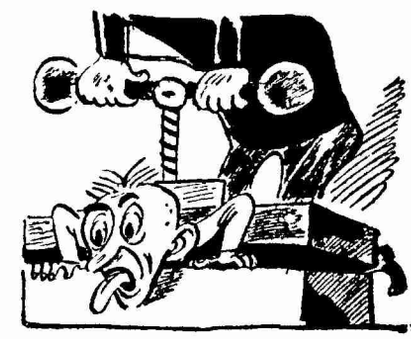
Tough as a camel.

Meek as a sheep.

Obedient as a dog.



Silent as a fish.



Patient as the citizen of a totalitarian state.

Warsaw Kronika

Japanese Bid For Pacific Shipping

Japan expects to move to the forefront in trans-Pacific shipping when two 28,000-ton liners, now under construction at Nagasaki, are completed for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, according to a *Domei* announcement from Tokyo last week-end which coincided with a report that six streamlined vessels, to operate a round-the-world schedule out of Los Angeles and San Francisco across the Pacific, are being built for the American President Lines. The new type of President ship is shown in the accompanying picture.

The two Japanese vessels, which will be named *Kasiwara Maru* and *Izumo Maru*, are expected to be launched early next year. In size they will exceed the *Empress of Japan*, 26,032-ton Canadian Pacific liner, which is now the largest steamer in operation on the Pacific.

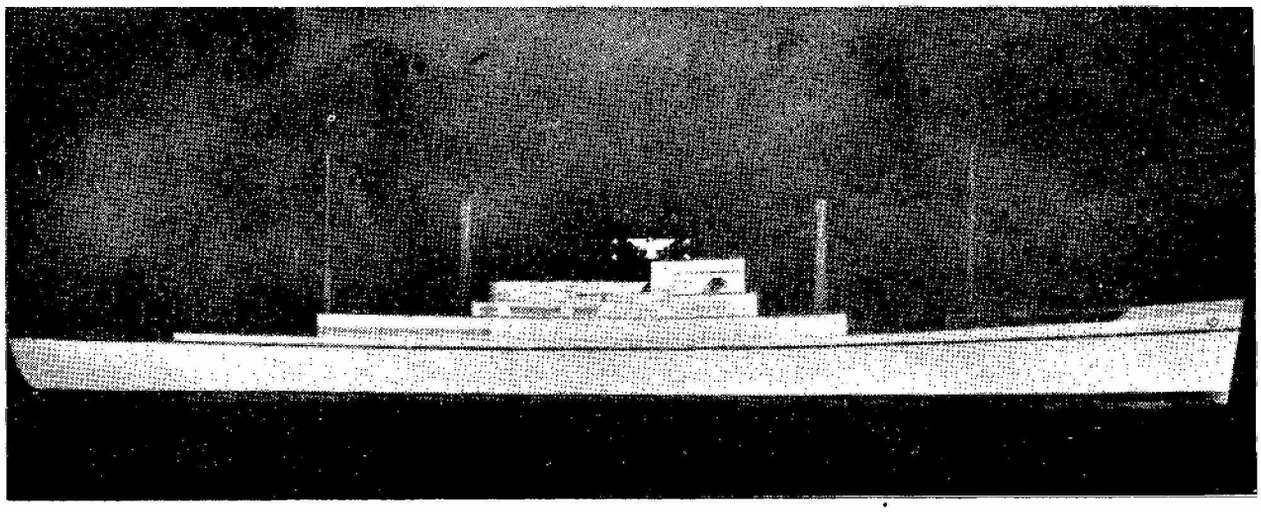
Meantime, the *Nitta Maru*, one of three new Orient-Europe liners built by the N.Y.K., slid down the ways at the Mitsubishi dockyard in Nagasaki last Friday morning. Displacing 16,500 tons, the liner, together with two sister ships the *Kasuga Maru* and the *Yawata Maru*, will form Japan's bid for an overwhelming share in the "via Suez" traffic. The *Kasuga Maru* is expected to be launched in September, the *Yawata Maru* in February next year.

Each vessel will be 180 meters long, with a beam of 22.5 meters and a draft of 12.4 meters. All staterooms and public rooms will be air-conditioned.

The *Nitta Maru* is scheduled to leave on her maiden voyage on March 24 next year.

Leading Japanese firms have been commissioned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to execute and supply furnishings of the highest standard. The new ships will have a cruising speed of 22 knots, the fastest that any Japan-built passenger ship has developed.

Streamlined Ships for American President Lines



This is the artist's drawing of the new American President Lines' type C-3 Around-the-World liners, six of which are now being built to the order of the United States Maritime Commission. The new ships, the first of which will be available with a year or eighteen months, according to President Joseph R. Sheehan of the American President Lines, will be combination passenger and freight carriers, affording spacious and de luxe accomodations for between 80 and 100 passengers. They will have refrigerator space for approximately 600 tons and general cargo space of about 5,430 tons.

Continued from previous page

Couriers many times crossed the German frontiers, smuggling across propaganda material and reports regarding the true situation within the country. Persons who stood in immediate danger of being arrested, tortured or executed were safely seen across the frontier with the aid of a special transportation system. Workers' children were sent abroad by "neutral" organisations with the aim of regaining their health, and in many cases it was none other than the official "Labor Front" by means of which that feat was accomplished. On the whole, the new methods have yielded excellent results.

Secret Police Fooled

The opposition forces have succeeded in creating reliable "cells" in many important cities and industrial plants, and all of these cells are diligently at work with a view to overthrowing Nazi rule. It is an intricate mechanism, which functions according to its own laws and the way in which this is being accomplished, for obvious reasons, cannot be divulged. At any rate, so far it has been possible to keep the secret police fooled and to evade their dragnets. Even among the Nazi elite formations, among Hitler's bodyguards and in his private offices, a number of persons have joined the "illegal" new movement. By and large, all these "subterranean" activities have not been unsuccessful, yet the participants suffer from no delusions as to the value of their work. They realize clearly that their movement is utterly unable to strike decisive blows against the Nazi regime.

The new organization may, however, be of decisive value at a later date. It is of interest to note in concluding that a large number of officers of the old Imperial Army and also many members of the intellectual middle classes, eagerly take part in the "subversive" activities. It was precisely these circles who formerly were the greatest supporters of Hitler. At any rate, a new corps of democratic leaders is being trained. Their ideas as to how democratic ideals are to be realised differ from those held by the former exponents of German democracy.

League Sympathy for China

(*Continued from page 408*)

the British ambassador, was among those present and evinced much interest in the activities of the association. In a brief speech, he paid tribute to the courage and fortitude of the Chinese people.

After visiting in Chungking for several weeks, during which he interviewed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese Government leaders, Sir Archibald left Chungking for Shanghai last week. He arrived at Hongkong on Monday and was scheduled to sail for Shanghai on Friday.

In view of the soaring prices of commodities in Chungking, following the Japanese bombings, the government has decided to fix prices. The government has also established a Bureau of Commerical Commodities selling daily necessities, to enable the populace to obtain them at reasonable prices.

Aw Boon-haw in Chungking

Hu Wen-hu, better known as Aw Boon-haw, prominent Chinese industrialist in Singapore, arrived at Chungking to confer with the government on war relief matters. Through Mr. Hu's efforts, more that $10,000,000 have been raised from overseas Chinese for war relief work during the past twelve months.

Niu Yung-chien, vice-president of the Examination Yuan, was relieved of his concurrent post as minister of personnel, being succeeded by Li Pei-chi.

Wang Ching-wei broke his silence again, but his voice was caught only by the Japanese. Wang wrote a long obituary in memory of his former secretary, Tseng Chung-min, who was assassinated near Hanoi on March 21 last. Carried by the Japanese *Domei* agency, the statement occupied several pages, but not a word of it appeared in the Chinese papers in Shanghai.

The Chinese maritime customs at Kongmoon, south of Canton, was seized by the Japanese last week. Tadahisa Matsudaira, Japanese vice-Consul in Canton, is now in charge of the establishment.

Cyprus Bishop Arraigned on Anti-British Charge

The Bishop of Paphos, in Cyprus, who had been entrusted with the administration of the Greek-Orthodox Church in that island since the death of the Archbishop of Nicosia, will shortly appear before a criminal court at Limassol on the charge of endangering the public peace and order by inciting the Greek population of Cyprus to revolt against the British rule, *Transocean* reported from London on May 19.

Palestine, Arab World Seethe With Unrest Because of White Paper Plan

PALESTINE, trouble center of the Near East for two decades, sprang prominently into headlines last week as the close to 500,000 Jewish inhabitants, forming approximately one-third of the population, commenced violent opposition to a plan for the country's future evolved by the British Government and published in the form of a White paper. Although the plan tacitly abandons the pledge given by Britain after the World War to make of Palestine a Jewish national home and envisages the eventual creation of an independent state in which the Arabs, because of their numerical superiority, will presumably dominate, the Arabs are also dissatisfied and there are indications that the entire Arab world may rise in arms against the plan.

Civil Disobedience Campaign

The Jewish National Council in Jerusalem, reckoning with the possibility that the British authorities may outlaw all Jewish organizations in the country, this week issued orders for a sweeping campaign of civil disobedience, which, according to a *United Press* dispatch, calls for (1) refusal to pay taxes; (2) non-cooperation between Jewish and British municipal councillors in mixed cities; (3) severance of relations with the government of local Jewish elected bodies, such as the municipality of Tel Aviv, and the placing of these under Jewish control; (4) additional training of youths for emergency purposes; (5) consolidation of economic resources for a maximum consumption of local Jewish products (boycott).

It was predicted that if this program of non-cooperation is actually carried into effect, the British mandate authorities will retaliate by outlawing all Jewish organizations as seditious bodies.

As soon as the White Paper was published on May 17, violent reactions occurred in the Holy Land, where Jews organized protest demonstrations and came into collision with the authorities. In Jerusalem, 100 persons were injured in a demonstration before the administration headquarters when police and troops fired into a crowd.

British Troops Prepare

Early this week, strong reinforcements of British troops and police took up positions in Jerusalem's streets and mounted machine-guns on the roofs of government buildings after the calling of a Jewish general strike.

The White Paper provides for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state within 10 years and the limitation of Jewish immigration to 75,000 over a period of five years, with cessation of all such immigration after that period, except with Arab permission. The new state will be one in which Arabs and Jews will share the task of government, the White Paper states.

During the 10-year transitional period, the people of Palestine will be given an increasing part in the government of the country, and the process will be carried on regardless of whether the Arabs or Jews avail themselves of the facilities to be offered. As soon as peace has been sufficiently restored, steps will be taken to give the Palestinians charge of all departments of government, with the assistance of British advisers, and subject to the control of the High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harold MacMichael.

The British Government has rejected the Arab claim, based on the McMahon Correspondence, that Palestine be converted into an Arab state, and also the Jewish claim for a Jewish state, the latter, it is stated, being contrary to the British Government's obligations to the Arabs undertaken in the League of Nations' Mandate.

Arab objections to the British plan apparently center on the 10-year transition period, which means in any event that the Holy Land will remain virtually a British colony for at least another decade, although there is indignation that the claim for an exclusively Arab state has been turned down.

While Jewish organizations all over the world are attacking the British plan, there are strong indications that the entire Arab world is also smoldering with resentment. The most significant report on the subject was a *Transocean* message from Cairo on May 18, the day following publication of the White Paper. This message quoted the Egyptian premier, Mahmoud Pasha, as declaring that since Britain had rejected Arab demands, including the demands of Egypt, with regard to Palestine, the governments of the various Arab states could not advise the Arabs in Palestine to cooperate with the British authorities on the basis of the White Paper.

Egypt, the Premier was further quoted as saying, would continue to collaborate with the other Arab states and regarded negotiations as ended now that the British Government had defined its Palestine policy. This declaration decidedly weakens Britain's vital alliance with Egypt.

According to the same agency, the situation in Syria, French mandate immediately to the north of Palestine and peopled by Arabs, is growing serious, and it was expected that the French High Commissioner would shortly suspend the constitution and adopt "new methods for governing the country" in order to put an end to the continuous political unrest.

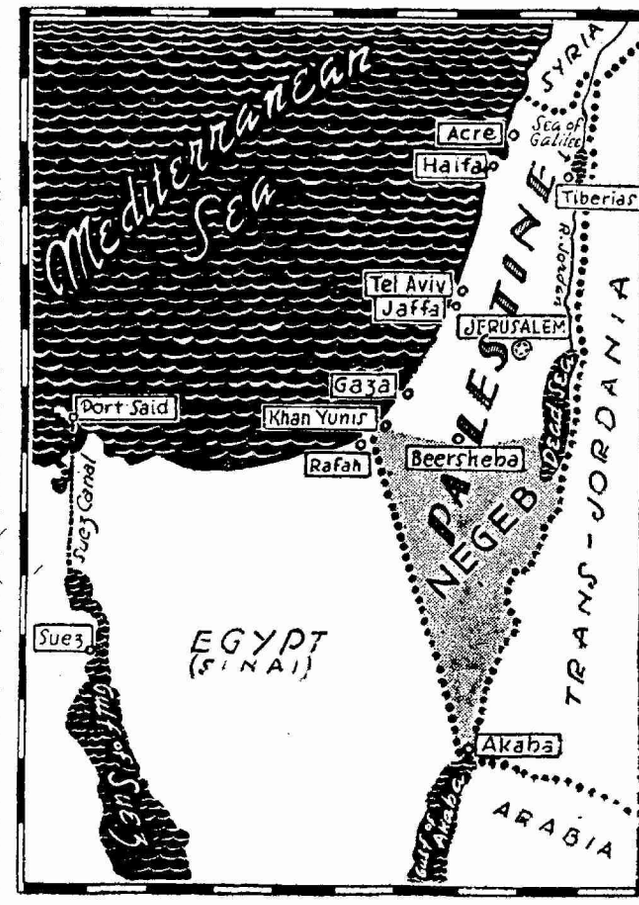
Britain's Vital Interest

The British Mandate over Palestine came into force on Sept. 29, 1923 and there has been almost continuous unrest in the country ever since. In order to create a strong base of support within the country —strategically vital to Britain and in additon important for the fact that oil from the Mosul fields is piped through the country and has its outlet at Haifa—Britain has encouraged Jewish immigration and this has led to Arab-Jewish strife.

Palestine's total area is 10,000 square miles, a narrow strip of territory west of the Jordan, lapped by the waters of the Mediterranean, of which the southern half, known as Negeb, is desert country. Jewish immigration had brought the total population up to about 1,402,000 by 1937, of whom one-third are Jews. To settle the immigrants, the Zionist organizations bought up land from the Arab *effendi* (landlords), usually at inflated prices. This resulted in the eviction of thousands of *fellahin* (poor peasants) who had tilled the earth or used it for grazing their herds, and is the main source of the hostility between Arabs and Jews.

Arab representatives have persistently demanded that Jewish immigration into Palestine be stopped. The Zionists have been equally insistent that no restrictions be placed on Jewish immigration. In an effort to reconcile Arab and Jewish demands through a compromise, the British Government summoned a Palestine conference in London recently, and this was attended by Arab and Jewish representatives. The conference proved abortive and the British Government then proceeded to evolve the plan which was published last week in the White Paper.

Palestine—Scene of Revolt



St Louis Post-Dispatch map

Jewish Colony Plan For P. I. Discussed

State Department and War Department officials have been discussing the possibility of permitting the establishment of a refugee colony in the Philippines for Jewish exiles from Europe, according to a recent *United Press* report from Washington.

The possibility of utilizing Polillo and Mindinao islands for this purpose was discussed. The Government has been informed that both President Manuel Quezon and Mr. Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, are greatly interested in the possibilities of the project.

"Peace Dawns" But Battles are Fought

In 1,046 engagements fought by Japanese forces in Shantung province in the last six months, *Domei* reported from Tsinan May 12, 47,700 Chinese combatants were killed. The aggregate number of Chinese participating in these combats was estimated at 309,900, the agency said.

According to the circular reproduced on this page, the "bandit army," as the Japanese refer to the Chinese forces, "has now completely collapsed." How this can be so when only 47,700 of 309,900 actual combatants have been wiped out is not explained.

Booty which the Japanese army captured in Shantung during the six months' period was listed as 17,000 rifles, 207,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 19,300 hand grenades, 101 light machine-guns, 18 heavy machine-guns and 33 trench mortars.

A Tokyo report issued by Imperial General Headquarters May 11 said that Japanese forces engaged in mopping-up operations in North China fought 300 engagements in April—an average of 10 a day—in which they slew about 17,500 Chinese troops, captured 1,173 rifles, 73 light machine-guns, six heavy machine-guns, nine trench mortars, two rapid-firing guns, etc., etc. The number of Chinese troops engaged was approximately 173,000, but the Japanese only suffered 198 slain, the report said.

Another communique claimed that in the period dating from the early part of March to the beginning of April Japanese forces in Central China clashed with Chinese troops 489 times and that the Chinese abandoned 5,563 dead. A claim was made that the Japanese had taken 1,373 Chinese prisoners—although it is known that the Japanese make a practice of killing prisoners.

"Peace Dawns . . . Populace Happy"—Japan

This printed circular, distributed in various parts of North China by the Japanese and their puppets, contains the information, lyrically-phrased, that peace and prosperity have descended on the province of Shantung as a result of Japanese military activity. "Peace Dawns and is Fully Realized: Populace of the Province Happy"—thus read the captions. The circular says that "the bandit army has now completely collapsed. Prospects of Shantung are very bright." Compare this with the report in the adjoining column, taken exclusively from Japanese sources.

1,000 Mongol Troops Repulsed in Clashes

About 1,000 Outer Mongolian troops which crossed the Khalka River and invaded Manchukuo territory on May 14 were repulsed by a combined force of Japanese and Manchukuo troops that night in the second border clash in four days, according to a belated press report from a border point received in Tokyo last week.

The Outer Mongolians suffered heavy losses, the report said, according to *Domei*, adding that Japanese-Manchukuo forces and Outer Mongolian troops were still confronting each other across the border river.

Border crossings by Outer Mongolian troops have been reported frequently since Jan. 12. Meanwhile frequent desertions of Outer Mongol regulars were reported in a press message from Hsinking which said that two Outer Mongol officers fled into Manchukuo. A captain of an Outer Mongolian division stationed at Tamsk also fled to Manchukuo some time ago, according to the dispatch.

A *Domei* report from Manchukuo published in Tokyo last Mar. 24 said that Soviet Russian forces were fortifying hills north of Changkufeng, where fierce fighting occurred last summer. Observers claimed to have seen large-scale defense works progressing in an apparent effort to convert every peak into a virtual fortress.

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Soviets Extend Period of Military Training

The Soviet law relating to universal military service has been amended to provide for the extension of active military service to five years for army and navy men and four years for men in the coastal defense units, *Tass* reported last week.

Other amendments provide for a minimum three-year term of service for men whose initial five years in the navy have expired and who apply for retention on the active list, while the provision for reduction of military service terms in the case of persons having higher and secondary educational qualifications has been annulled.

Madame Chiang's Prize Cattle Reach Chengtu

After a trek of over 2,000 miles overland, part of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's prize herd of cattle, comprising 75 Holsteins and Jerseys, is now in Chengtu, Szechwan capital, *Reuter* reported last week.

The cattle were originally kept at the war orphanage in Nanking, from which they were taken to Szechwan on November 19, 1937, before the fall of the capital. They had an eventful trip, the first leg of which was by train from Nanking to Hankow, their train being bombed by Japanese aircraft at Hsuchow.

They crossed the Yangtsze River at Hankow and were taken in trains to Changsha, from where they travelled by junks to Ichang. From Ichang, they were taken in a steamer to Chungking and then to Chengtu by trucks. Epidemics and accidents cost 43 deaths among the cattle and only 32 arrived at their destination.

Population of Hsuchow Exceeds Pre-War Mark

One year following its occupation by Japanese forces, Hsuchow, junction city of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai railways, today has a population of 105,000, larger than that preceding the hostilities, *Domei* reported last week.

Two thousand Japanese, comprising 735 households, are now residing there, where before the conflict no Japanese lived. A Japanese Residents' Corporation and a Japanese primary school have already been established and plans are afoot to erect a Hsuchow Shinto Shrine and a War Monument. Thirteen primary schools for Chinese, with an enrollment of 3,000, are now being operated and a vocational middle school is being projected, the agency said.

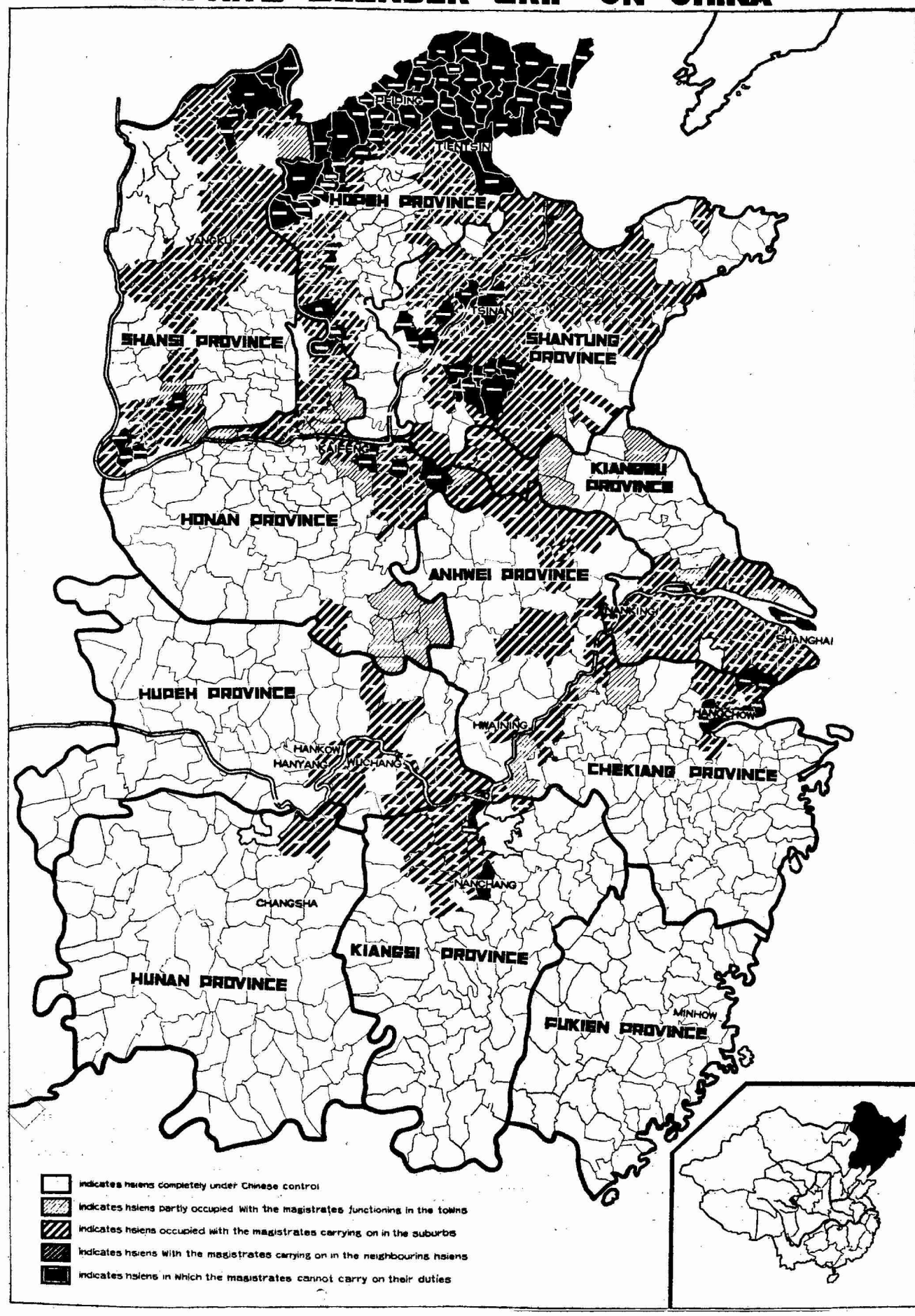
Madagascar to Become Strong Naval Base

The French Government is planning to convert the island of Madagascar, off the east coast of South Africa, into a strong naval base which would be an important key position for the control of the Indian Ocean, according to the weekly paper *Candide* which reports that dredging work is now in progress in the Diego Suarez Bay. The dredging of the bay and other fortification work now being undertaken in this area has allegedly been started at the request of the British Admiralty which wants to make the bay one of the bases of the Anglo-French defence system.

Shanghai-Hangchow Rail Traffic is Disrupted

Traffic on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway has been suspended, as a section of the track between Kashing and Wangtien has been damaged by Chinese guerrillas, according to a recent arrival from the Lakeside city, quoted last week by the *Chinese-American Daily News*. The highway between Hangchow and Wushing is stated to have also been damaged at many places.

JAPAN'S SLENDER GRIP ON CHINA



Map by China Information Committee

88-471

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

May 2

Japanese counter-attacks from Nanchang claimed completely repulsed and the Chinese forces operating in the vicinity resumed their offensive on the Japanese in an effort to regain control of the city, according to Chinese field dispatch. Four Japanese planes, which joind their infantry forces in their counter-attack yesterday, bombed their own lines by error outside Nanchang due to poor visibility.

Furious battle raging across the Han River in Central Hupeh; Japanese attempts to cross frustrated.

Commenting on the reports of the "Chinese April Offensive," Chungking military spokesman declared: "Offensive movements on the part of Chinese forces on various fronts are aimed, principally, at preventing the Japanese from concentrating their armed forces in China for a large-scale drive in any particular sector. The Chinese offensive, in this respect, has been completely successful."

A warning has been given to Britain that the Japanese Government is "most concerned" over reports, that Anglo-Soviet co-operatiin would be extended to the Far East, according to the **Kokumin Shimbun**, Japanese daily in Tokyo.

Demands that the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council take immediate steps to suppress all anti-Japanese activities in the two foreign controlled areas were contained in a manifesto issued jointly by the Japanese army and navy, together with a strongly-worded declaration issued by the press bureau of the Japanese services.

Miss Hilda Yen, Chinese goodwill aviatrix, who is touring the United States on behalf of the Chinese Government, crashed in her plane near Prattville, Ala, yesterday. Miss Yen is a daughter of Dr. F. C. Yen, Director of the Chinese National Health Administration and niece of Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow.

Chinese workers appealed for international aid against Japanese aggression in May Day message yesterday, addressed to workers throughout the world.

More than 400 persons in Ningpo were killed and hundreds of houses destroyed as a result of two Japanese air raids on April 28 and May 1, according to report from Ningpo. Meanwhile, severe artillery duel being fought between the Chinese garrison and Japanese naval units off the Yung (Ningpo) River.

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May 3

Over 1,000 casualties among civilians were caused and seven huge fires started in densely crowded sections in Chungking, China's wartime capital, this afternoon, when the city was ruthlessly bombed by large squadron of Japanese planes, which dropped numerous demolition and incendiary bombs. Three of the raiders reported shot down by Chinese pursuit craft in aerial battle. Herr Paul Drossel, German business man in Chungking, wounded in raid. Chinese-Franco Navigation Company destroyed when hit by bomb. Four of Chungking's newspapers suffered heavy damage. They included the **Ta Kung Pao, Hsin Hua Jih Pao, Sinan Pao** and **Hsin Shu Pao.**

The business section of Foochow, capital of Fukien, has been reduced to ruins, while casualties totalled over 1,000 as a result of Jananese aerial bombings on April 21 and 25, and May 1 and 2, according to a dispatch from Foochow.

Over 300 persons killed in Foochow yesterday, when the city was bombed twice by Japanese planes, according to reports received by the Fukien Guild in Shanghai.

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, now in San Francisco preparing to leave for China on May 5, told the press he believed that the Oriental conflict would last "a long time" because of a lack of basis for peace-making and the fact that the Chinese are amply equipped with food and clothing and have built up a high morale. Japanese bombing raids on civilian centers have only tended to heighten the morale, he said.

Renzo Sawada, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the British and American Ambassadors at Tokyo, the Japanese demands for a complete reorganization of Shanghai Municipal Council and administration of the International Settlement. British nationals charged with dominating the Council; Japanese representation on the Council said insufficient.

Japanese authorities in Shanghai said pressing the Shanghai Customs and other institutions for immediate use of the Japanese-sponsored Hua Hsin Bank notes, according to report in **The China Press.** The Japanese move strongly opposed by the Foreign Consular Body.

Today being the 11th anniversary of the Tsinan Incident, Chinese civic bodies in Shanghai wired Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, re-affirming their support and loyalty to him.

Despite reports to the contrary, Wang Ching-wei, ousted Kuomintang politician, said still in Hanoi, according to **United Press** dispatch from Hongkong.

Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, appointed Chinese Minister to Cuba. Dr. Kuo Ping-chia, professor at the National Wuhan University, mentioned as his successor.

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May 4

Chungking again bombed late in the afternoon; 36 Japanese planes participated in attack, dropping numerous demolition and incendiary bombs on ten different places in the city. Casualties estimated at least at 1,000. One Japanese bomber claimed shot down. Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung inspected the areas bombed yesterday.

Copies of the Japanese demands for a reorganization of the administration of the International Settlement through the revision of the Land Regulations, presented to the British and American ambassadors at Tokyo yesterday, were handed to Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General, and C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, by Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, in a series of calls.

Japanese demands presented to the British Ambassador at Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, regarding changes in the administration of the International Settlement in Shanghai rejected by the British Government, which considered the present administrative system fair to both Japan and Britain.

Wen Shih-tseng, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, appointed "Mayor" of Tientsin by the puppet Peiping regime, succeeding Pan Yu-kwei.

Eight Japanese seaplanes bombed Swatow; many persons killed and wounded. Bombing coincided with arrival there of Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's China Fleet.

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May 5

Further details of yesterday afternoon's devastating Japanese air raid on Chungking revealed. The death toll soared over 1,000 mark and the total casualties resulting from the two raids (May 3 and 4) believed as high as 4,000. **Reuter** described yesterday's bombing as the worst suffered by a Chinese city during the present war. The British and French Consulates were among the buildings bombed. The British Consulate suffered severe damage and a British Vice-Consul's home also bombed. John G. Tahourdin, Secretary to Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, slightly injured in the bombing. Grim scenes of death and destruction witnessed throughout the city; more than 200,000 residents in Chungking have evacuated; many foreigners also leaving. Gen. and Mme Chiang Kai-shek visited bombed areas. The bombing described as a pure act of terrorism.

Swatow again raided for second day in succession; center of the city subjected to heavy bombing; many civilians killed or injured; populace leaving in large numbers.

Chinese claim gains on the Han River front in Central Hupeh. Chinese troops on west bank crossed the river on May 3 and launched an offensive on the Japanese, object of which is to relieve the Japanese pressure on Chinese forces in northern Hupeh.

Speaking to his China friends in a radio broadcast from San Francisco, Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, talked on China and the Orient. He told of his love for China and said that he regarded China as his second home. The spirit of the Orient, he declared, is still in China and will always remain there.

The United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Government to take action against Japan to remove present barriers to American trade in China deliberately imposed by Japan.

Shanghai Municipal Council, in identic notices to publishers of Chinese daily newspapers of both American and British registry published in the International Settlement, stated that commencing immediately, reports on all speeches and manifestoes of a political nature must be submitted to the Municipal Police for approval before publication. Council's action followed closely upon recent Japanese demands to suppress the Chinese dailies in the Settlement. Publishers reported the affair to Chungking with the request that the ambassadors of the Powers concerned be notified.

Chinese national flags flown in both International Settlement and French Concession in commemoration of the 18th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assumption of office as Extraordinary President.

In strongly-worded notes to the the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession, Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, demanded a total ban against the flying of the Chinese national flag in the two areas.

Tokyo War Office revealed that a Japanese military plane carrying six persons crashed on the Han River front in Huneh Province on February 1 last and all the six men were killed.

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May 6

Japanese air force will intesify its attacks on Chungking and other Chinese cities, declared Tokyo Admiralty spokesman.

Number of casualties caused by the Japanese bombing on Chungking on May 4 believed to be the highest of the 23

THE
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Ningpo	WUCHOW	*Tienshui*	*Nanpu*
Chuhsien	Kweilin	Kweiyang	*Mienyang*
AMOY	TIENTSIN	*Panhsien*	*Loshan*
Foochow	Peiping	KUNMING	*Kwangyuan*
Tsinkiang	NANCHANG	*Mengtsz*	*Santai*
Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
Santuau	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Ipin	Changteh
Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

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months of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Total figure estimated at 5,000 persons killed or wounded. National Government ordered appropriation of $3,000,000 for civilian relief.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador at Tokyo, protested to Japanese Government yesterday against the bombing of the British Consulate-General in Chungking on May 4. Sir Robert pointed out the "gravity of the Japanese action."

Japanese seizure of the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai hinted by the Tokyo press, particularly the **Asahi Shimbun**, in view of the new demands made to the authorities of the two areas by the Japanese Consul-General, Yoshiaki Miura, including a total ban on the flying of Chinese National Flag.

Gen. Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, in open letter to Wang Ching-wei, urged him to sever all relations with the enemy (Japanese) and to go abroad for a rest. Gen. Lung accused Wang of inciting him to "rebel against the Party, the State and sabotage national unity.

Opium sold freely and in unlimited quantities in Hankow, according to **Reuter** report.

Zao Ping-sung, Detective Chief Inspector of the French Police Special Branch in Shanghai, assassinated by a gang of four gunmen, believed to have come north of Soochow Creek. One of the assailants shot down by an Anamite constable and arrested. Motive of assassination thought political.

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May 7

Street fighting reported in Canton last night between Chinese guerillas and the Japanese garrison; surprised by the Chinese attack, the Japanese declared martial law in the Kwangtung capital.

Anking, Anhwei capital, attacked and entered yesterday by Chinese forces under Gen. Liao Lui, noted Kwangsi commander. After having engaged the Japanese in street fighting, the Chinese later withdrew to the heights outside of the West Gate. They are continuing attacks on Anking.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek received message of goodwill from four British peers and 32 members of the House of Commons, congratulating him on the successful offensive of the Chinese Army against the Japanese.

George Weigel, well-known American test pilot employed by the Central Aircraft Co., killed in Chungking yesterday while taking off in a Chinese plane.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble reappointed Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station, according to London report.

Japanese made one of the two official languages in Canton, the other being Mandarin, according to order issued by the Japanese military authorities.

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May 8

Mokanshan, famous Chekiang summer resort, on Hangchow-Huchow highway, bombed by Japanese aircraft on May 7, according to information received in Shanghai. There are about 2,000 Chinese refugees on the mountain, mostly women and children. They are cared for by an International Relief Association, which is now operated entirely by Chinese, assisted by a number of foreign missionaries.

Large concentrations of Chinese troops, supported by heavy artillery and planes, said overwhelming Japanese garrisons scattered throughout Central Hupeh, according to Chinese military report. Heaviest fighting now raging in the Kaocheng sector, where the Japanese said to have suffered serious losses.

Meanwhile the Chinese are continuing their attacks on Nanchang, Kiangsi capital, which was allegedly entered into two days ago. The main Chinese force now within one mile of Nanchang.

Martial law in Canton lifted; the Japanese claimed it was enforced in order to "clean up looters and other disorderly elements."

Japanese military authorities in Hankow issued communique, announcing that Japanese forces in Northern Hupeh today launched a general offensive aimed at the main Chinese force defending the Fifth War Zone.

Chungking officially denied the Japanese report that the Chinese Government had moved its headquarters to Chengtu.

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May 9

Nanchang claimed surrounded by Chinese troops; plainclothes men and guerrillas said to have entered the city. As result of the completement of the Chinese encirclement maneuver, Japanese attempts at launching a drive into Hunan have been frustrated, said a Chinese field dispatch.

Chinese attacks against Tungcheng on Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi border have resulted in 1,000 Japanese casualties. Heavy fighting along the Huayuan-Siangyang highway cost the Japanese 3,000 men and battles in this area are still raging, Chinese reports alleged.

During April, Chungking military spokesman announced, the Chinese captured 1,980 rifles, and 20 field guns. They fought 793 engagements and inflicted 52,033 casualties, he said. The spokesman claimed that the Chinese captured 1,063 prisoners, including Chinese serving with the Japanese forces.

About 100,000 Chinese troops said in retreat in the Tapieh mountains in eastern Hupeh, following "the heavy Japanese pressure of the past week," Tokyo report claimed.

R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared (yesterday) at the Parliament that the British Government would assist the Shanghai Municipal Council to resist Japanese pressure for changes in the Council. No changes in the constitution of the Council, he said, could be legally valid without the assent of the Chinese Government, nor would the British Government concur with such changes without full consultation of the other parties concerned.

Five Chinese kidnapped by armed band of 10 Japanese from the Foo Lai Jewish Curry Restaurant on Kwangsi Road in the International Settlement in Shanghai shortly after noon. Settlement police completely ignorant of the affair until some time after its occurrence. The abducted men were:

Hung Kwang-hwa, member of the executive committee of the Paoshan Kuomintang Headquarters,

Wu Yih-ching, formerly attached to the Garrison Commander's Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung Areas.

Soo Liang-ju, chief of staff of the Paoshan guerillas,

Chen Chia-mu, Chungking appointed magistrate of Paoshan, and

Chiang Hou, director of the New Life Movement Association of Shanghai.

Ichang, river port above Hankow, experienced its first night raid by Japanese bombers on May 8. Casualties low, because many of the bombs fell into the river.

Japanese airbombing of Chungking condemned by the **London Times** in an editorial entitled "Massacre at Chungking."

British Government protested to Japan against the bombing of the British Consulate at Chungking on May 4.

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May 10

Severe fighting continuing in the suburbs of Anking, capital of Anhwei.

More Japanese reinforcements being rushed to Nanchang, as the Chinese forces are tightening their "ring of steel" around the Kiangsi capital.

Foochow, Fukien capital, and Ningpo, Chekiang port, severely bombed by Japanese aircraft yesterday. Over 100 houses destroyed in Ningpo. Number of casualties yet unavailable.

Americans in Chungking cabled President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sam D. McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, protesting against the "mass murder" caused by the recent Japanese bombing raids.

Japanese bombing planes can spread ruin and death, but can not defeat China, declared Madame Chiang Kai-shek in radio broadcast yesterday to Australia.

Foreign publishers of Chinese-language newspapers pledged co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Council to exercise restraint in printing political articles dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict. The pledge was given at a meeting called by Cornell S. Franklin, S.M.C. chairman.

Replying to the message of goodwill from a group of British parliamentarians, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek reaffairms China's determination to fight against the Japanese aggression to the bitter end.

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May 11

Joint proclamation issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council, strictly banning all associations of political nature, warning political agitators of the severest punishment and threatening the imposition of drastic curfew regulations.

Protest against the Japanese bombing of Mokanshan, Chekiang summer resort, lodged with the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai by the American consular authorities yesterday.

Chinese guerillas raided Canton on May 1 and May 7, acording to official report received at Chungking.

Charging that the activities of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, in Chungking are intended to facilitate British help for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Japanese resistance, the Tokyo **Kokumin**, mouthpiece of the Japanese army, voiced a threat to the personal safety of the British envoy, "if he continues entering the war zone freely and abuses his diplimatic privilege."

Foreign interests in China today were requested by the Chinese National Government to ignore the new currency to be issued through the "Nanking reformed" regime's Hua Hsin Commercial Bank and warned that the Chinese Government would be forced to take action against the new currency.

A million Japanese troops at present are engaged in large scale operations in Central China, Japanese naval spokesman in Tokyo officially declared today.

*
**

May 12

Japanese navy occupied Kulangsu, the international settlement at Amoy, this morning, when a party of 200 bluejackets landed and seized the area. Kulangsu first foreign concession in China occupied by the Japanese since the outbreak of the present hostilities. Japanese pretext for the action was an alleged attack on Hung Li-hsun, puppet chairman if the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Amoy during his visit in Kulangsu yesterday.

Chungking bombed again by some twenty Japanese planes this evening; several huge fires started as numerous incendiary bombs dropped on city. Two of the raiding machines reported shot down. Casualties believed small, as most of the populace took shelter in time.

Wreckage of three Japanese bombers, shot down during their raid on Chungking on May 3, located and brought to the city for public display.

The Japanese allegation that some "150 000 Chinese troops have been trapped" in northern Hupeh, officially denied in Chungking. The Chinese line east of Siangyang intact, in spite of the surprise Japanese drive on that city.

Chinese military authorities said fortifying Ichang, in anticipation of a Japanese attack. Large bodies of Chinese troops concentrated east of the port.

Who's Who in China

Hsieh Wei-lin, diplomat; born at Sungkiang, Kiangsu, March 28, 1893; graduate of Soochow University; Licencie en Droit, University of Paris; entered diplomatic career as attache to the Chinese Legation in Paris, 1918; transferred to the Chinese Legation in Rome in 1921

Hsieh Wei-lin

謝維麟字振叔

and became secretary of the Legation in 1922; secretary to the Chinese Legation in The Hague, 1926; Secretary-General, Ministry of Justice, Nanking, 1928; First Secretary and Charge' d'Affaires in the Chinese Legation in Paris, 1931; Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, 1937; Minister to Sweden and Norway since 1938; address: Chinese Legation, Stockholm, Sweden.

Do You Bite Your Nails?

It is surprising how many people are guilty of this habit—often painful to themselves as well as irritating to others. It is a nervous habit and indicates a state of nervous tension which, if allowed to persist, may lead to health troubles of one kind or another, weak nerves being responsible for more than half of present day ills.

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Clyde Apprentices Strike Against Conscription Law

Workers along the Clyde, Scottish industrial area noted as the center of the most militant labor movement in Britain, moved to the forefront of the struggle against the new conscription measure last week when apprentices employed at a gun factory operated by the big shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff downed tools to protest against being drafted for compulsory military service.

This was according to the German *Transocean* agency, which attributed to the trade unions the prediction that the protest movement would spread throughout the industries of the Clyde, including the shipbuilding yards.

Neither the British *Reuter* agency nor any other carried this story in their services.

Transocean also reported a special delegate meeting of the British Trade Unions in London last week at which more than 1,000 representatives representing 133 unions voted condemnation of conscription by an overwhelming majority while at the same time endorsing the British Government's rearmament policy. A motion to call a general strike in protest against conscription was lost.

Gold to Vanish From Tokyo Shop Windows

Gold articles will disappear from the display windows of Tokyo shops on June 1, following a decision to that effect reached by jewellers and watchmakers, *Domei* reported May 20. This action was decided upon at a joint conference between the jewellers and government officials, where the latter asked for cooperation in a campaign to concentrate gold.

Vast Impromement Works Planned for Tangku

Vast dredging operations whereby ocean-going vessels will be able to berth at wharves in Tangku will soon be undertaken at Taku Bar by the North China Development Company at an estimated cost of Yen 75,000,000 to be spread over a period of three years, *Domei* reported from Tokyo last week.

When completed, these improvement works will permit the handling of 7,500,000 tons of cargo at Tangku harbor each year, while Vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement are expected to be able to navigate the Pai River when the harbor works are completed. Mr. Yukiyoshi Takanishi, director of the Osaka Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior will be in charge of the improvement works, the agency said.

Dairen Harbor Expansion

Work is well under way on Dairen harbor developments according to plans providing for a total expenditure of Yen 85,000,000 to be spread over a period of six years starting with the current year, also according to *Domei*.

Dairen, gateway to Manchukuo and North China, will have a harbor double its present size in 1944 when the six-year plan is fulfilled. Reclamation work has beenhalf finished and enlargement of the fourth wharf is to be completed in August. The breakwater in the harbor will be lengthened 2,000 meters farther east, doubling the present area of the harbor.

Men and Events

Honored

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Yarnell will be guests of honor at a farewell reception given by the American Association at the Columbia Country Club on June 3, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. Other guests will include Bishop Roberts, Chairman of the Association and Mrs. Roberts and American officials in Shanghai including the Consulate-General, Court, Marine Corps and U .S. Navy. Admiral Yarnell was guest of honor at a dinner given by China Institute of International Relations at the Park Hotel on the evening of May 23. Following a trip to North China, Admiral Yarnell will return to Shanghai in the late summer and later will return to the United States.

*

Carl Crow, well known American writer, formerly a resident of Shanghai, is now in Chungking collecting material for a series of articles in *Liberty Magazine*.

*

M. R. Nicholson U. S. Treasury representative, has returned to Shanghai from an extended trip to the United States.

*

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who has been in the United States for several months, is returning to China shortly, traveling by way of Europe.

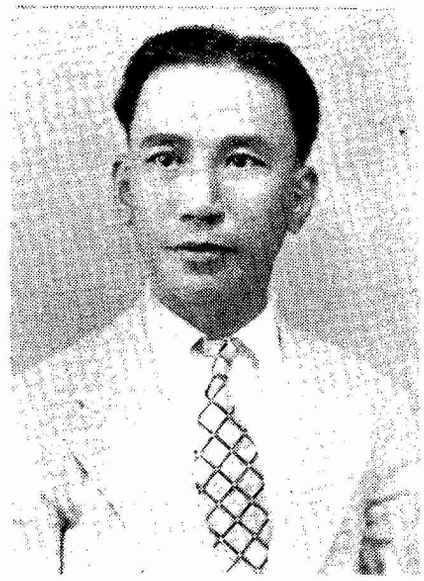
*

M. Speelman, managing director of the International Savings Society and active in local commercial and financial affairs, has departed on a trip to the United States. Mr. Speelman has served as chairman of the local Jewish Relief Committee in recent weeks. Ellis Hayim will serve as chairman of the committee in Mr. Speelman's absence.

*

The French Ambassador to China, M. Henri Cosme, presided at the opening of a new exhibition hall at Aurora University in the French Concession on May 20. The director of the "Meusee Heude," the Rev. Fr. Piel, in an address referred to the service of Fr. Heude who founded the Museum many years ago. He stated that it had contributed greatly to the cultures of China and France. The Museum maintains relations with 49 similar institutions in various parts of the world, including the Museum of Paris.

Gets Washington Degree



Dr. Mak Ting Sum

The Faculty of the Temple Bar College Inc., Washington, have conferred the degree of Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy) upon Dr. Mak Ting Sum, D.M.T., F.P.C. (Lond.), &c., the well-known Chinese psychologist and drugless practitioner of Kuala Lumpur. Dr. Mak's scientific work and his thesis "The Ethical Philosophy of Confucius" have earned him this honor.

*

The Rev. Harry R. Caldwell of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, stationed at Yenping, Fukien Province, who was in Shanghai last week conferring with members of the Mission here, has proceeded to the United States on leave. Rev. Caldwell has an international reputation as a tiger hunter, having bagged some 30 of the animals in the mountainous regions of Fukien. He has written a book on the famous "blue" tigers of Fukien and has the manuscript of another book which will be published shortly. He has also written a book dealing with the birds and animals of South China. Rev. Caldwell's reputation as the "tiger-hunting" missionary is so widespread that delegations of Chinese from the mountainous regions constantly call on him to visit their regions to kill ferocious tigers which have molested the live-stock or killed villagers. He took with him on the present trip the skins of six large tigers which are to be mounted for presentation to museums in the United States.

Ichiro Ota, formerly Japanese Consul at Los Angeles and recently Second Secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, has been appointed secretary of the North China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board.

*

The Royal Asiatic Society announced last week the receipt of subscriptions amounting to $2,439 which are to be applied as payment toward the Society's debt which amounts to $72,000. Some 63 members have thus far contributed toward the liquidation of the debt, the sums subscribed ranging from $5 to one contribution of $500.

*

Miss Frances Russell, formerly member of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, is now lecturing on Far Eastern subjects on the Pacific Coast. Miss Russell assisted Dr. Anne Walter Fearn in the writing of Dr. Fearn's book, "My Days of Strength," which was published recently, only a short time before Dr. Fearn's death.

*

An investigation is being made regarding the death of an official of the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, named Grotowski, who disappeared from a train in Poland on May 13. The body was found close to the track near the town of Sandomir with the head badly crushed. It was reported that Mr. Grotowski carried important documents in a handbag which could not be found.

*

The precedent established by the recent unification of Methodist Churches in the United States may be followed by the early union of the Presbyterian Church, the Protestant Episcopal and the Presbyterian Church, Southern, according to *United Press* report from Philadelphia stating that the question of unification will be discussed at the General Assembly scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Ohio from May 25 to 31. The Assembly will be attended by delegates representing the missionary branches of the Church in the Far East.

*

The Japanese held their 30th ceremony in Hongkew on Tuesday, May 23, over the urns containing the ashes of Japanese soldiers who have lost their lives since the beginning of the war in August, 1937. Thousands of local Japanese residents lined the route from the Shinto Nishi Honganji Temple at Chapoo and Range Roads, along which the urns were carried to the O. S. K. wharf in Yangtszepoo. The urns were transported in military trucks shrouded in black and white cloth. A special ceremony was conducted at the wharf. The ashes probably will be taken to Kobe for distribution to relatives throughout the country.

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Some 40 new commercial and industrial concerns were organized in the Shanghai foreign concessions in the months of March and April, according to a report in the *Shun Pao*.

*

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Korea, who is now in Tokyo, is planning a series of lectures in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and elsewhere, urging a "better recognition" of Korea. He said that the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war had "completely changed the status of Korea."

*

Ken Tsurumi, new director of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai, successor to Nagao Kita, is the son of a well known member of the Tokyo Diet, Yosume Tsurumi. Mr. Kita has been appointed a secretary of the monopoly concern, Asia Development Corporation.

*

The Pacific and Oriental Line will shortly resume service between the Puget Sound district and Oriental ports, according to announcement of U. S. Maritime Commission at Washington on May 10. Sailings will be every three weeks including calls at ports of Japan. China and the Philippines.

*

The Soviet authorities have completed a combination telephone and telegraph line connecting Moscow and Khabarovsk, the distance being 8,715 kilometers. The line passes through 18 territories and regions of the U. S. S. R. and, according to *Tass*, exceeds by 1,815 kilometers the Canadian line connecting Vancouver with Halifax, heretofore the longest long-distance line in the world.

*

The Soviet Jewish autonomous district, located west of Khabarovsk, Siberia in the Biro-Bijan river area, has just celebrated the fifth anniversary of its formation, according to a *Tass* report from Moscow. The Government has just appropriated the sum of Rbls. 25,000,000 for further capital construction which includes the building of factories, development of agricultural plants and opening of mines. Plants producing bricks, lime, marble, lumber are already in operation and gold mines have been opened. The region has 103 schools with an attendance of 13,000 pupils, according to the report.

*

The first of three new Douglas airliners purchased by China National Aviation Corporation, is expected to arrive in Chungking in June. The machines will be placed in service in the Southwest and Northwest. Two of the new planes will be of the luxurious DC-3 and the other a DC-2. This will give C. N. A. C. six Douglas airliners in addition to the Kweilin which the Japanese shot down near Canton last August 24 resulting in the deaths of 14 civilian passengers, including two women. The Kweilin has been repaired and shortly will resume service. In addition, the company has a number of land and amphibian planes which are in service. In addition to several American pilots the company has nine veteran Chinese pilots, most of them trained in the United States or in the flying school at Hongkong. The company also has a corps of 79 foreign and Chinese mechanics stationed at various airfields who are under the direction of O. C. Wilkie, a native of Wisconsin. Some 30 meteorological stations are maintained in the Southwest, West and Northwestern provinces. All of the airliners are equipped with Telefunken Homing and D. F. devices and with the beacon system.

Dr. George Sellett, American Attorney, has gone to Chungking on a business trip.

*

Five nurse graduates of St. Andrew's hospital, Wusih, were given their certificates of graduation on May 11. The graduation address was delivered by Bishop Roberts. The superintendent of nurses and director of the school is Miss L. E. Lenhart, B. A. Since the reopening of the hospital in August last year, the capacity of the institution has been taxed with more than 60 patients daily receiving treatment.

*

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been reappointed supervisor of Methodist Missions in China according to telegrams received in Shanghai recently from the Methodist United Conference held at Kansas City. Bishop Moore will have charge of the work of the Mission in Kiangsu and Central China. He has been connected with the China Conference since 1934. As a result of the Kansas City Conference the three leading churches in the United States, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South and Methodist Protestant Church, have been united into one organization with a total of 8,000,000 members.

The Rev. Frank A. Brown, connected with the American Southern Presbyterian Mission at Hsuchow, Kiangsu, has proceeded to the United States on leave following several days spent in Shangha in conference with officials of the mission here.

*

An Italian-American named Guiseppa Failla, also known as "Big Joe," and "Pepino," former associate of Al Capone, gangster of Chicago, was arrested in Paris, France and charged with leadership in the international drug traffic. He was arrested, along with 14 others, upon information supplied from the United States. Large quantities of heroin were seized and also considerable cocaine. Evidence against the gang was obtained through the arrest at New York of a Canadian named John Devine who had 4 pounds of heroin in his baggage. Devine confessed he had purchased the drug in a resort in the Montmarte section of Paris, the seller being a Frenchman named Rene Mathiu. Others arrested included an American chauffer named Robert Lord, a Russian named Touchin, a Belgian and an Indo-Chinese. Rene Stefani, former Montmarte drug king was killed in a gang war a few weeks ago. The gang also distributed narcotics in Mexico, according to the evidence.

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88-478

Dr. Tadao Watanabe, research official, connected with the Shanghai office of the Bank of Japan, has been recalled to Japan and Torao Igarashi has been appointed to his place.

*

Madame Sun Yat-sen has been elected chairman of the Honorary Presidium of the China Branch of the International Peace Campaign, with T. V. Soong and Shao Li-tzu as president and vice-president, respectively, *Kuo Min* reported this week.

*

According to the *Sin Wan Pao* the Japanese Army is trying to operate some 50 Chinese-owned factories located in occupied areas in the Shanghai district. The Ministry of Economics at Chungking has issued a ban against the import of the products of these mills into the Chinese hinterland.

*

Michael Breal, Far Eastern Manager of *Havas*, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Chungking. Mr. Breal had a narrow escape from death when a boat in which he and a number of others were crossing the Yangtsze was struck and cut in two by a steamer. The passengers were rescued from the river by a Chinese junk.

*

According to the *Asahi* the Japanese Government Board of Tourist Industry is planning to invite to Japan (with all expenses paid) some 90 outstanding American athletes, the object being, according to the report, "to promote Japanese-American friendship." The *Asahi* said that the Board was inviting the athletes, "in addition to school teachers."

*

The fourth and last concert by Community Church, for the benefit of the Jewish Relief Fund, was scheduled for Thursday evening, May 25 at the church auditorium, 52 Avenue Petain. Those on the program included Frau Bella Resek, vocalist; Prof. A. Wittenberg, violinist; Herr Hans Baer, pianist; R. V. Dent, organist. It was the first time some of the numbers on the program had ever been given in Shanghai.

*

U. S. Federal agents, headed by H. J. Anslinger, commissioner of narcotics, seized more than 1,000,000 doses of narcotics in an extensive raid conducted in Kansas City, Missouri on April 12. Thirteen suspects were arrested, including a policeman, Jack Colburn, and a saloon keeper named Angelo Donnici, popularly known as the "mayor of 9th street." According to a statement by Commissioner Anslinger, Kansas City was the headquarters of a "dope-ring" which extended into other states of the west and mid-west, particularly Texas. Some 50 men were arrested in Dallas, Texas two months ago. The officials charged that inefficiency and corruption in the Kansas City police force was responsible for the situation.

Anti-British Songs Taught to Chinese at Hsuchow

The Special Service Section of the Japanese Army, at Hsuchow, important railway junction town in northern Kiangsu, has inaugurated an anti-British campaign, a special feature of which is a song in Chinese, the text of which is distributed on printed leaflets. A rough translation of the song is to the following effect: "The Sino-Japanese war started in 1937, but Britain was the cause of the disaster. Since the Opium War, Britain has forced us to pay indemnity and open treaty ports. But we shall stop Britain from penetrating into China. We shall strengthen our anti-British line..." The campaign, according to a Wusih report in the *Shun Pao*, includes boycott of British goods as a means of driving British merchants from China. Missionaries are also to be forced to leave. The SSS is now engaged in forming so-called anti-British organizations and there have been two cases of burning cigarettes of the British-American Tobacco Company at Anking and Pengpu in Anhwei province.

The report claimed that as soon as the anti-British campaign has been established a similar drive against Americans will be launched.

Is Japanese Law Already in Effect Here?

Recently when one of the ships of the French Messageries Maritimes arrived in Shanghai, the ship's officers distributed among the passengers a small slip of paper containing the following,

"Passengers are, most particularly, notified that the use of Cameras is strictly prohibited even on board, in Japan and in the places where the Japanese troops are to be found.

"In consequence, the use of Cameras is strictly prohibited, even on board, in the Yang-Tse and Whangpoo rivers, in Shanghai and in Japan. Any one infringing these instructions will be prosecuted and most sternly punished according to the Japanese law."

The circulars apparently had been supplied to the officers of the French steamship line by the Japanese authorities, either here or in Japan.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Buddhist Scriptures

A BUDDHIST BIBLE—Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Edited and Published by Dwight Goddard, 1938. *Thetford, Vermont, U.S.A.* 656 *pages.*

LAOTZU'S TAO AND WU WEI—A new translation by Bhikshu Wai-Tao and Dwight Goddard. Second Edition Revised and Enlarged, with interpretive essays by Henry Borel and an Outline of Taoist Philosophy and Religion, by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu. Santa Barbara, California. Dwight Goddard. 1935. 149 *pages.*

The word Bible has a borrowed sound and connotation when used for a collection of Buddhist scriptures; the more so since, as the editor of *A Buddhist Bible* comments, in the Christian Bible there are 66 titles, while Buddhist scriptures number over a thousand. The editor of the book claims to have tried to make a selection "as comprehensive as possible within its limits," that is to say within 656 pages, representative of the original teachings and of the teachings of the Northern school of Buddhism. Thus there are over fifty pages translated from Pali sources, more than 300 pages from Sanskrit sources—including the Diamond Sutra and the Awakening of Faith; 150 pages from Chinese soucres—including the Tao-teh-king of Laotzu, the Sutra Spoken by the Sixth Patriarch Hui-neng, and Dhyana for Beginners, this last being selections from the Lotus of the Wonderful Law commentaries. There are seventy pages given to Tibetan sources, including the Life and Hymns of Milarepa; and two selections from modern sources are given, one of which is by the editor.

Characteristic of the ethical quality in Buddhism are the final words of Milarepa to his followers, when they inquired if they could engage in worldly duties:

> "If there be not the least self-interest attached to such duties, it is permissible. But such detachment is indeed rare; and works perofrmed for the good of others seldom succeed if not wholly freed from self-interest. One should not be over-anxious and hasty in setting out to serve others before one hath oneself realized Truth in its fullness; to do so would be like the blind leading the blind."
>
> "Be lowly and meek. Clothe yourselves in rags. Be resigned to hardships with respect to food and dress. Renounce all thought of acquiring worldly renown."

The Sutra spoken by the Sixth Patriarch, Hui-neng (or Wei Lang), is interesting on account of the attention given to it by Dr. Hu Shih in certain of his sutdies, representing as it does the peculiarly Chinese interpretation of the Sudden Enlightenment school.

Mr. Goddard ventures the hypothesis that the teachings of the Buddha found their way into China as early as the fourth century before Christ and blended at that early time with the current Taoist philosophy. By the Sixth Century A.D. the type of Buddhism taught by Hui-neng, the Sixth Patriarch, became indigenous. "Substantially all the very early leaders of Buddhism in China were Taoist scholars and for a thousand years, even down to today, it is often hard to say whether Buddhism is more Buddhistic or Taoist." One is more inclined, however, to accept the view expressed by Bhikshu Wai-Tao in *his* introduction to this same little book, that we have "an instance of two great minds living at substantially the same time, thinking the same thoughts."

It should be remarked that the translation of the Tao-teh-king in the second, small and attractive, book under review, is the same as that included in *A Buddhist Bible.*

D.R.

Biography of Mao Tse-tung

The Soviet *Tass* news agency announced on May 16 that a biography of the 8th Route Army leader, Mao Tse-tung, had been published in Moscow It was stated that the book is well printed and illustrated, giving details of the life of the "brilliant organizer of the anti-Japanese struggle . . . the book includes speeches by Mao which give finishing touches to the image of the leader of the Chinese Communist Party pictured in the biographical text."

Japan's Door Opened

HARRIS OF JAPAN: The Life of Townsend Harris—By Carl Crow. Hamish Hamilton, London. 312 *pages, illustrated,* 12/6*d.*

Carl Crow, in writing the life of Townsend Harris, first American Consul-General in Japan, says: "It has been a pleasant and inspiring task to write the life of Townsend Harris; pleasant to think that I should have an opportunity to introduce a great American who is unknown not only to the world at large but also to his fellow-Americans; inspiring to record the success of a man who triumphed over so many difficulties." He then traces the life of the New York merchant who threw open the doors of Japan to the trade of the world, to the ungrudging gratitude of the Japanese people and to the utter lack of appreciation of the Westerners who have reaped the benefit of Harris's work.

The story of Townsend Harris is all the

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EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

ARTICLES

The Religious Influence of The Early Jesuits on Emperor Ch'ung Chêng of The Ming Dynasty *By Chên Shou-yi* (陳受頤)
The "TAMAO" of the Portuguese Pioneers *By J. M. Braga*
Some Hsieh Shih Episodes *By T. K. Chuan* (全增嘏)
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66 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

more dramatic today, with Japan making every effort to throttle Western participation in the Far Eastern trade, often offering such feeble and specious reasons that we are reminded of the entry in the Harris journal: "I am determined to take firm ground with the Japanese. I will cordially meet any real offers of amity, but words will not do. They are the greatest liars on earth."

An unforgettable story has been recorded by the author. Unaided, Harris opened wide the door Admiral Perry had put his foot in. The American government sent him to Japan to negotiate a trade treaty and forthwith proceeded to forget about him. On the one hand, he was beset by the deviousness and deception of Japanese diplomacy, and on the other the State Department failed to provide for the regular call of ships bringing him mail and supplies, or funds to meet his expenses in Japan. He had a mission, and brought it to a successful conclusion, despite all efforts to dissuade, intimidate and insult him and his employees. Delay, untruths, assaults, murders, were unable to change his course, which he pursued with a singleness of purpose. Then, his work done, he was able to return to America, an old and ill man, forgotten by the American public in the days of reconstruction after the Civil War, but still a national hero in Japan, where "legends and plays have been built up about him, and every spot he visited in Japan has become one of historic importance."

Honor to Townsend Harris, and high praise to Carl Crow for presenting his life in such an appealing way.

M. V.

Soviet Portraits

COMRADES AND CITIZENS: SOVIET PEOPLE—By Seema Rynin Allan. With an introduction by Beatrice Webb. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1938. 392 *pages, index.*

Seema Allan is an American girl who worked for two years as travelling reporter on the *Moscow Daily News*. Michael Borodin was editor and Anna Louise Strong was on the staff during those years from 1932-34 when Miss Allan was gathering the facts and impressions which make up her book.

In the introduction, Beatrice Webb speaks of Miss Allan's shrewd discrimination, and her effective interpretation of the Soviet political and economic organization of 1932 to 1934, those strategic years in the drive for collectivization. Although the author left Russia in 1934, letters from various parts of Russia take some of her characters through 1937, thus giving a five years' story.

The picture of Russia which she presents is built from portraits of people known to her through her work in Moscow and her journalistic trips. She is interested in what the people do and think, what they wear and what they eat, in everything which affects their life. She has made no attempt to show perfection. Conflict and dissatisfaction have their place, even though it be secondary to the spirit of hopeful construction which prevails throughout the book.

Among the people described are such varied characters as the Jewish family Limonosov; the father an assistant professor, authority on skin diseases, the mother a dentist, the fifteen-year-old daughter to whom school was the pivot of existence, and the servant Marfusha, a typical old Russian peasant woman, unchanged by the Revolution. With this menage Miss Allan lived during the first half of her stay in Moscow, occupying a slippery couch in the dentist's office.

Director Larin of Korablino Political Section, at eight a homeless waif, reared by the Komsomols, now agricultural director to the collective farms of his district, is the subject of another pen portrait, also the non-communist citizen Olga, whose interests were those of a pampered, pretty woman anywhere.

Maria, the daughter of an eminent scientist, whose finer instincts were offended by bringing culture down to the level of the masses, is another portrayal.

The Soviet national policy is shown by the author through specific examples. There is the Yakutian charwoman who learned to read at twenty-seven and came down from the Arctic Circle to study in the Moscow Theater School. Miss Allan spent some time in southern Ossetia, the wildest part of the Caucasus. Before the Revolution, the Ossetians had no written language; now they have several newspapers and a national theater.

Surely no one would claim that all people in Russia are satisfied comrades and citizens. But this does not minimize the importance of those to whom the dominant motive in life has become not the pecuniary self-interest of each individual, but the wealth and consequent well-being of all people. That there are many such workers in Russia this book shows.

F. M. R.

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